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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	1899.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5227	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5196	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5227	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th April, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	J. Morovich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	9th May 1899.
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Belles	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and three via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 24, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesdays, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,240	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,355	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
TONKIN	6,346	Vequier	4th May, 1899

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 2nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 4th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwádur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 3rd May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 6th May.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 5th May.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th April, 1899.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Piccarello	5900	25th May, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1899.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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Have on view a large Selection of all Articles required by Travellers and Tourists, including

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KEMP & CO., LD., OF BOMBAY.

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BANDAGES, PLASTERS, LINTS, WOOLS, Plain and Medicated,
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ENEMAS, DOUCHES, SYRINGES of all kinds.
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Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

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TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

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PREPARED ONLY BY

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
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Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

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THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE

From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

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THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

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Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250
11 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in. ..... Rs. 275
12 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 300

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SOLE AGENTS.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH
BY USING
PHILLIPS' CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

THIS excellent preparation is very pleasant in use, being flavoured with agreeable aromatics. It removes all discolouration without injuring the enamel, and effectually arrests the progress of decay.

In Tins, each As. 14.

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INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

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WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
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COMPANION ORGANS, improved model 1895 by Messrs. Murdoch and Co. London, and Story and Clark with knee swell, suitable for Churches or Chapels Rs. 25 to Rs. 300.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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Correspondence Cards, Foreign and Inland Note-paper, Mourning Stationery, Ball Programmes and Menus, Masonic Designs, and all kinds of Plain and Fancy Stationery.

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Monograms designed by experienced Artists, Arms, Crests, and Address Dies engraved. Note-paper and Envelopes brilliantly illuminated by hand, in gold and silver, bronze and colours. Visiting Card Plates engraved and Cards printed in one day.

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PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIA,
TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS,
GLOBES, MAPS, GAMES, PLAYING CARDS, DESPATCH AND CASH BOXES, WRITING CASES, POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, ACCOUNT BOOKS.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. JACOB STEINER TO SIGN our Firm per procuration.

E. SPINNER & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE OF CONTRACT for the VEND of OPIUM and BHANG in this State during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, on the 30th May, 1899.

For further information refer to hand-bills which can be had on application to the COMMERCIAL AGENT, Alleppey, Messrs ARBUTHNOT and Co., Madras or Messrs. WALLI-BOY KADERBOY and Co., Bombay.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 12th April, 1899.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1898, at the rate of Rupees (75) Seventy-five per whole and Rupees (37-8-0) Thirty-seven and a half, per half share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the office of the Company, on and after THURSDAY, the 4th day of May, 1899, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 25th instant.

By Order of the Board,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents, the Sholapur S. & W. Co., Ld.

Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 27th April, 1899.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60	0

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2	8
„ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK No. 2...	3	8
„ Do. do. No. 4...	5	4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK No. 4...	5	4

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Estate of PAUL MYATT of Satara, and Mahableshwar, European Inhabitant, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons, being creditors of or otherwise having any claim against the estate of the abovenamed PAUL MYATT, late of Satara and Mahableshwar European Inhabitant, who died at Panchgunny, on the 3rd day of February, 1899, and Probate of whose will and codicil having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was on the 17th day of April, 1899, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Messrs. WILLIAM SMITH, HENRY CHARLES CRISP and WILLIAM LANE, the Surviving Executors in the said Will named, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims within one month from this date to us or to the said Executors or care of the Undersigned, at No. 101, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the said Executors will distribute the whole of the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they the said executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property belonging thereto in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 29th day of April, 1899.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Attorneys for the Executors.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England. Price Rs. 600—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE CHEAPEST and BEST TEAS in the World.—For the convenience of our out-station constituents, one week more of Huge Reductions in Superb Teas of the Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Nearly 25 Per cent less. In 1 lb. tins at the following Reduced Prices Re. 1, annas 12, 9 and 8-8 per lb. Loose in bulk, less one anna per lb.—MORTON, Maju and Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LINDON'S ELECTRIC OIL.—A wonderful cure for Rheumatism and all kindred diseases. It is a radical cure and leaves no chance for any recurrence of the malady. No liniment Oil, or embrocation can compete it. One single trial will prove the efficacy of Lindon's Electric Oil. Price Re. 1. LINDON and Co., Chemists, Frere Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL BOMBAY.—NURSING.—Thoroughly trained Nurses, Medical, Surgical, or Obstetric, can be supplied for private patients in Bombay and also in the Mofussil. Application should be made to the SISTER in charge.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re.1-4 per lb., and you will be fully satisfied with it. The coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 12 years as second to none in the market. Send for at in and you will be its regular buyer. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street; Fort, Bombay.

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TUITION.—TYPE-WRITING and SHORTHAND, taught fully and completely for Rs. 10 per mensem. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Undervests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Parsee Youth as a Dyer and Calico Printer in any large works. Had charge of a Dyeing and Printing Plant in a large up-Country Mill, for 7 years. Can guarantee quantity and quality. Apply "P.," care of this Paper.

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THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

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£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

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BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. S. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
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At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Karrachee.

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SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1899.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
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Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

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Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowment.

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Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

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* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,930,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
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Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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ASK FOR

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India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

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H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
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Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of sailages so common in India.

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Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

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Apply to their Representatives.

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CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
Or
R[illegible] Agents:—
[illegible]NISON & Co.,
[illegible] STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich drawing and bed room carpets, table and hanging lamps, one rich velvet lasting sized door curtain, &c., &c., the property of P. MARNE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Marine Lines, near Officers' Mess, very handsome teakwood and black wood plain and carved French-polished household furniture consisting of drawing room, office room, pier, washhand and dressing tables, mirror-door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, rich glass, crockery and plated ware-table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, English and Cashmir carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sweet toned walnut square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one large English stove, one gentleman's bicycle, etc. etc., the property of Lieutenant G. H. DAVIS, 2nd Bom. Grenadiers.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Government House, Parel, on MONDAY, the 8th instant at 2 p. m., office and household furniture, such as teak, black wood and mahogany writing tables, with and without arm chairs, sideboards, drawing-room sofas, teak and black-wood wardrobes, brass and iron double and single four posts bedsteads, iron baths, cots, cane and bedroom sofas, ice-boxes, dressing and cheval glass, English and Persian carpets, punkah-ging and ringing machines, water filters, a large size weighing scles with weights, black wood bedsteads, 5, 8, and 24-light chandeliers, 4 and 6-light glass candelabra, bronze gas chandeliers and various other articles.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st May 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, large size organ, 22 iron cots suitable for boarding schools.

On account of the consigned—alabaster centre pieces, card stands, flower vases, lakeshis, Chinese figures and busts, table ornaments, bull dogs, fish bowls, flower vases, cage with singing bulbul, fancy glass table ornaments, toilet liqueur sets, opera and marine glasses, leather goods, also plated ware, such as cruet and pickle frames, butter and jam dishes, sardine and biscuit boxes, etc.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Bai Parvobai widow consisting of pictures looking glasses copper and brass pots, sarrias with gold border, silk wearing apparel, turbans, boxes, chairs, etc., etc.

The effects of the late Mr JOHN ISSAC DALY, consisting of chairs, tables, cupboard, boxes, folding cot, silver watch, crockery, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

A few new and second-hand pneumatic-tyred bicycles.
1 strong built doublecased brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 light high wheeled dogcart.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 set four rubber-tyred wheels.
1 "Syren" Bicycle Racer English make entirely new, for Gentleman with Beaston anakyzed non-slipping pneumatic tyres, powerful spring brake, spring saddle, lamp bell, toolbag and other accessories complete.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN BARDAN LANE NEAR MANDVIE BUNDER.

On THURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the owner, Mr. Hajee Noor Mahomed Haje Abdoola and with the concurrence of his mortgagee Mr. Valjee Premjee, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Vithaldas Khetsy, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage or chawl built thereon, situate without the Fort in the city and sub-district of Bombay on the north side of a street formerly known as Essajee Hussajee Commandam Street and now called Bardan Lane, containing by admeasurement 188 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 723, new No. 6140, old survey No501 and new survey No. 2971, and assessed by the Municipality under street No 29-40 and E Ward No 2033 and bounded on the East by a passage and beyond that by the property of Mamoodally Mahomed Ismail Syed Street, on the west by the property of Canjee Mahomed, on the north by the property of Gordhandas Khatao, and on the south by the public passage called Bardan Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhai and Co., solicitors to the vendor, or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Fir Tree Lodge," Bellasis Road, next to the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, Milner's iron safe on stand, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, marble clock, 1, 4 and 5-light gas chandeliers, stuffed Himalaya pheasants in glass cases, large fish bowl, English ice box, wind-proof lamps, pictures, vel

NOTICES.

B. SMYTH & Co., LD.,

BEG to advise their Clients that they have REMOVED their BOMBAY OFFICE to 2 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for two years of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Twine, Candles, Kerosine and Cocoanut Oil for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the undersigned on MONDAY the 15th May, 1899, at 12 noon.

1. Each tender will be accompanied by a Cash deposit of Rs. 500.
2. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
4. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application to the storekeeper of this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

E. R. JARDINE,
Offg. Presy. Postmaster.

Bombay, G. P. O., 18th April, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the COUNTRY LIQUOR FARM of the Rajpipla State for 3 years from 1st August, 1899. Each Tender should state the minimum yearly revenue which the Tenderer will guarantee on account of Country Liquor, and should reach the Undersigned at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) on TUESDAY, the 23rd May, 1899. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one thousand in guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed "Tender for the Country Liquor Farm of the Rajpipla State."

2. The final disposal of the Tenders will rest with His Highness the Rajaji Saheb who will have full power to reject or accept any Tender without giving any reasons for doing so, or to dispose of the farm in any other manner which may be deemed expedient.

3. The person whose Tender is accepted shall within one week, after the decision of His Highness the Rajaji Saheb has been communicated to him, deposit with His Highness the Rajaji Saheb a sum in cash or Government Securities endorsed to him which, added to the deposit of Rupees one thousand made at the time of the Tender, will be equal to one-eighth of the annual revenue which the Tenderer has offered to guarantee, and he shall execute an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the acceptance of his tender will be cancelled, and fresh tenders will be called for, or the farm will be disposed of in some other way.

4. Any information as to issues, duty prices, profit, etc., of the current farm, or as to the terms of the license, or on any other points, can be obtained on application to the Undersigned. The British still-head duty system is in force, and the license is based generally on the form current in British Districts.

5. With the farm of Country Liquor will be given on payments of separate amounts for each item.

1. License for a Shop for the sale of European Liquor in the Town of Nandod;
2. The right to collect duty, at the rate Rs. 2 per Rasi (16 local maunds) on Mhowra Flowers exported beyond the limits of the state;
3. The right to sell Toddy in the town of Nandod.

Separate amounts should be tendered for these items, in addition to that for Country Liquor.

DHANJISHA EDALJI,
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Nanded, 24th April, 1899.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED a COMMANDER for the Rangoon Pilot Vessel "GUIDE". Candidates must hold a Master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or an Indian or Colonial certificate. Applications must be accompanied by a medical certificate, including a certificate of eye sight certificate of birth and certificates of service, and will be received by the Deputy Conservator up to 10th May, 1899.

Salary Rs. 410 a month, plus Rs. 30 mess allowance only. No other allowances will be admissible.

G. C. KYNOCH,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, 8th April, 1899.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed in the worst cases each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B.) V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

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TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 2-23m., 3-32s. Low water, 8-18m. 9-51s.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Eden Hall left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Matin entered the dock on Saturday.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Krishnabai, a Hindu girl, aged seven years. The deceased resided with her parents at Lohar Street. On the morning of the 27th instant, the girl was carrying a lighted kerosine oil lamp in her hand from one room to another. Suddenly her pyran caught fire and she was extensively burnt all over her body. Her father took her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the burns were dressed and she was detained. Her condition showed no signs of improvement, and she died on the following day. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

DROWNED IN A QUARRYHOLE.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at Ripon Road, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Abdul Rahiman Jannahomed, a Mahomedan weaver, aged thirty years. The deceased resided at Agripada Road. On Friday afternon, a townsman was passing along the Moreland Road, when, near the Dhobee Ghaut, he noticed the deceased struggling in the water in a quarryhole. The townsman raised an alarm, but before any assistance could reach him, the man disappeared and never rose to the surface of the water again. His body was removed from the water about half-an-hour after, life being then extinct. It was presumed that the deceased had gone to the quarryhole to wash his clothes, and while doing so his foot slipped and he fell in and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bhow Patel, driver of a hack victoria, was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner in Hornby Road, on Friday last.

Inspector Sanderson stated that the accused was driving from the direction of Colaba, and being desirous of passing between a Byculla tram car and another carriage, he whipped up his horse. On the accused's passing the tram car, the horses of the latter suddenly swerved to the right, and it collided with another tram car coming from Girgaum, the brake gear of which was smashed, and the driver's hand injured.

The injured driver gave evidence which to a certain extent absolved the victoria driver from blame. He said that one of the horses in the Byculla car was a new one. It became restive and startled when the accused's carriage came up, and ran into the Girgaum car. Witness considered there was plenty of room for the accused to have driven past the Byculla car, and the victoria did not collide with that car. Accused was not driving very fast; he only appeared desirous to pass the other carriage, which was going slowly.

The Magistrate said he believed the Tramway Company were generally careful in sending out their new horses in charge of extra men, and asked if a spare man was in charge of the horses in the Byculla car.

The injured driver replied in the affirmative.

The magistrate thought that the latter witness was in a position to have actually seen what occurred on the occasion. The accused was entitled to pass the car if he thought there was room enough to do so. There appeared to be no collision, strictly speaking, and the accident that occurred was in consequence of the horses in the Byculla car swerving on one side owing to being probably frightened. The accused was discharged.

A TINDAL FOND OF TEA.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, on Saturday, Shaik Abdul Shaik Husain, the tindal of a prow, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a carrier in respect of about a pound of tea. While a patrol of the harbour police were going on their rounds, they heard a noise proceeding from the accused's boat, which was anchored off Mody Bay. On their boarding the prow, the police found a case of tea had been broached, and some of its contents stolen by the accused.

Gulam Ali Abdul Ali, a tea dealer, was the next witness called for the prosecution. He said he had employed the accused to carry the cases of tea and other goods down the coast. He was in the habit of deducting for any pilferings, when detected, from the accused's pay, and he did not wish to press the charge, especially as he had employed the accused for many years.

The Magistrate said he could not allow a case of this kind to be compromised, as there were a great deal too many such offences committed by boatmen in the harbour. Such offences must be put a stop to. As the complainant had no wish to press the charge, his Worship dealt leniently with the accused, and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

CONCERT IN AID OF DR. BAHADURJI'S MEMORIAL FUND.

ON Saturday evening, at the Town Hall, a concert was given by Parsee amateur ladies and gentlemen, assisted by Europeans, under the supervision of Dr. D.N. Patel, in the presence of an audience which filled the hall from one end to the other. Upward of twenty-three items of a varied character were on the programme, and were gone through without any hitch. Dr. Patel had composed and sang no fewer than half-a-dozen songs. The proceedings were opened by Mr. D. S. Dove playing in grand style Lacombe's Commemoration March on the organ, the gift to the city of the late Sir Albert Sassoon, Bart. Mrs. Seymour Dove played Rosa's March de Fascination on mandoline, with piano accompaniment by Mr. Dove. Frequent cheers greeted the fair lady during the execution of the piece. Miss Bhikhaijee L. Palamkote, a Parsee piano teacher, played "Consolation" on the piano, which was much appreciated by the audience. Dr. D. R. Tata sang Braham's "Death of Nelson." Among the lady singers, Miss P. D. Kanga, Miss Motla J. Pocha, and her two sisters, enlivened the proceedings with an agreeable rendering of the various songs allotted to them. Miss Avabai S. Jussawalla and her sister, Miss Soonabai, both of whom have successfully passed the examination held in Bombay at the instance of the Trinity College of Music, then played, the former on violin and the latter on piano, C. M. von Weber's Sonatas I., which was vociferously cheered. The whole concluded with the pleasing song in Gujerati adapted to an English air, entitled "Money," by Master Naval Mehta. The selection from the Merchant of Venice relating to a "pound of flesh" was rendered in character by Parsee young ladies, the principal of them being the three sisters, the daughters of Mr. M. Mehta, one of whom is a Licentiate of Medicine. Lastly, Madame Schultz recited S. B. Wekerlin's Stanolchen out Ruy Blas, which was much appreciated. The portraits of Dr. Bahadurjee and Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, on glass, the work of Messrs. P. D. Kanga and Company, glass decorators of Church Street, were then presented to Dr. D. N. Patel, in appreciation of his musical acquirements and for his success in organizing the concert. The surplus of the sale of tickets, after paying all expenses, will be a substantial addition to Dr. Bahadurji's Memorial Fund.

PASSENGERS PER AUSTRIAN LLOYDS STEAMER IMPERATRIX.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding by Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperatrix, Captain G. Morovich sailing to-day. Medical examination at 2 p.m. at the Ballard Pier:—

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Mr Aitkinson
Mr and Mrs E Baohrach
Lieut G A H Beatty
Major the Hon and Mrs C G Bruce
Mrs Curtis
Rev E Diez
Mr Dinshaw D Khambatta
Mr Muljee Dinshaw C I E
Mr G H Ermer
Rev J Fahrenberger
Mrs J Forster
Mr H W Gordon
Miss G Hamilton
Col and Mrs M F Hervey
Rev W B Hesketh-Biggs
Mr W Hiohens
Miss H Ev Hunt
Capt A H Hussey
Mr S M Johnson
Mr J W D Johnstone
Mr and Mrs A Kensington and child
Mr and Mrs W D Kirkman
Maharajah Kumar Umaid Singh
Mr F H B Long
Rev and Mrs B Luthi and infant
Mr and Mrs J Manson 3 children and nurse
Mr A M Markham
Mr F Martin
Rev and Mrs H Matthes and 3 children
Mr Meadowcroft
Mr P Mueller
Mr Nadirshaw Hormushah
Mr H E Oliver
Mr M D Patrones
Sirdar Rajkumar Singh of Shapur
Mr F L Reid
Mr Rosdal
Mrs G W and Miss Roughton
Mr and Mrs E Schoen
Miss Schwarz
Capt L W Shakespear
Major W E Sturgess
Mr and Mrs H J Thomas Senior
Mr R N Thurston
Mr Veillon
Lieut-Col and Mrs Williamson

FROM ADEN.—Mrs and Mrs Klen.

THE COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry, on Saturday, at the new offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Church Gate, regarding the circumstances under which three persons, viz., Babaji Baji, aged forty years, Doorgabai, a girl, aged ten years, and her brother, Arjoon Balla, aged eight years, met their deaths while travelling between Marine Lines and Churney Road stations, on the morning of the 10th instant. Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for J. Dolben, the driver of the engine which collided with the up local train. Mr. Ojabhy, the Superintendent, and Mr. Maneckshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the Railway Police, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Railway Company. Mr. De Sa, Traffic Inspector, was also present.

Mahabir Radhilal, a signalman in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, examined by Mr. Maneckshaw, deposed that he was posted on duty at the Chowpatty level-crossing. On the 10th instant, he went on duty at 2 o'clock in the morning and left at 10 a.m. After the No. 74 up local train had left the Churney Road station, he noticed a light engine passing the level-crossing. The Churney Road distant and home signals were lowered for the light engine. The distant signal was near the level-crossing gate and the home signal on the top of the Churney Road station. The Churney Road up signal was near the footbridge beyond the station. When the light engine passed the level-crossing, witness saw the starting signal. It was at danger. The engine did not stop there. He heard of the collision five or seven minutes after.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne: I belong to the traffic department of the railway. I have been in the employ of the Railway Company for the last three years. My chowkey is on the down side near the level-crossing. I work two signals, one for the up and the other for the down lines. My up line signal is situated between the French Bridge and the level-crossing. I have got a telegraph block instrument in my cabin. I get block instrument signals from Churney Road and Grant Road signal cabins. I receive warning bells of coming trains. I lowered my signal for the light engine. I gave my signal to the light engine, because I saw the signal on the roof of the Churney Road station had been given to it. The door of my cabin is always kept open. I have been doing the work of signalling for the last two years. My pay is Rs. 12 per month. I swear that I saw the starting signal from my cabin.

What made you to look at the starting signal on this occasion?—Because it faces me, and I could not help looking at it. The levers of my signals are outside the cabin on the Churney Road side. I had to come out of my cabin to turn the lever.

How long before the light engine came to your level-crossing you gave your signal to the light engine?—I have no idea of the time. I got the level-crossing gates closed, saw the distant signal given, and then I gave my signal. I never give my signal before the gates are closed. I always order the gatemen to close the gates. I follow the engine with my eyes after it has passed the level-crossing. I have nothing to do with the working of the starting signal.

It is not your duty to see whether the starting signal is up or down?—No, there is no order to do that. I looked at the starling signal on this occasion accidentally. If a train was standing at the starting signal, I would look at the signal.

Then it was most extraordinary that you looked at the starting signal on this occasion, considering that there was no train there?—My face was towards the Churney Road station, and the signal being in front of me, I could not help looking at it. When I gave my signal to the engine, the starting signal was at danger. I continued to gaze at the starting signal which was at danger. It struck me very strange that while the distant and the home signals were given to the light engine, the starting signal remained at danger.

When you noticed the starting signal at danger, why did you not show a red flag to the light engine?—There was no train in the station, so I could not show a red flag.

Coroner: Have you had an order to show a red flag at any time?

Witness: When a train or an engine goes against my signal, I show my red flag. When the light engine passed the signal at danger, I did nothing but continued my work. I have not told anyone about this incident.

Coroner: Did you not give your evidence before the joint enquiry?

Witness: Yes, I did. I did not speak about it to anyone except at the joint enquiry. That was the first time I spoke about it.

Do you suggest that the joint enquiry called you as a witness without knowing that you knew anything about this matter?—They called me and put me two questions. I know the deputy station-master of the Churney Road station. He is my master. When I left my duty at 10 a.m. on the day in question, the starting signal was at danger. When I came on duty at 2 a.m. on that day the starting signal was at danger.

How do you recollect that the starting signal was at danger at 2 a.m.?—Because I saw the signal when I came on duty. I know the cabinman at the Churney Road station. I swear that I had no conversation with the cabinman at the Churney Road station about the collision; neither had I any talk with the porter or luggage clerk at that station. I am under the deputy station-master and I must obey his orders. I have only to carry out his orders in respect of my work.

Mr. Byrne: You perform your duty in such a way as to please the station-master.

Witness: Do you mean to say that if the station-master were to order me to jump into a well, I should carry it out? (Laughter.)

Coroner (to witness): Don't get excited. Answer questions.

Mr. Byrne: You try to please the station-master as much as you can.

Witness: I do not go beyond my duty to please the station-master. The station-master does not tell me what am I to do and what not. He never gives me any order. I have been working under his orders for the last two years, but he has never given me any order. I would not accept any order from him except it is in writing and signed by him. If any train were to be stopped, I would not stop it unless I had a written order from the station-master.

To the Jury: I do not know where the Churney Road cabinman lives. The light engine was going very fast when it passed the level-crossing. The engine kept up the same speed until I lost sight of it. It was going faster than an ordinary train. I was standing when the engine passed the level-crossing and remained there until it went out of my sight.

Dr. Burjorji Framji Lali, examined by the Coroner, deposed that he was a medical officer of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. On the morning of the 10th instant he received this (produced) telegram and drove to the Churney Road station and saw the dead bodies of the three deceased persons at the scene of the collision. The deceased Doorgabai had a fracture of the skull and was bleeding from her nose and mouth. The boy Urjoon Balla's head was flattened. He was also bleeding from the nose, ears and mouth. The deceased Babaji Baji had his head nearly severed from the body, and the back of the head was crushed. The witness was of opinion that Doorgabai and Urjoon died from fracture of the skull and Baji from fracture of the neck and skull.

Further inquiry was then adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2-30 p.m., at the same place.

CHINA MILLS LIMITED.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office No. 4, Church Gate Street, Sir George Cotton, one of the directors, being called to the chair. The following directors' report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit their report and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1898. From the statement of Profit and Loss, you will see that the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 91,514-12-3 inclusive of Rs. 426-9-11 brought forward from the previous year, which, considering the unprecedented state of the mill industry during the year under report, will be considered fairly satisfactory. Your directors recommend to apportion the profit as under:—To depreciation fund, Rs. 60,000-0-0; dividend at Rs. 30 per share, Rs. 30,000-0-0; to carry forward Rs. 1,514-12-3—total Rs. 91,514-12-3. The mill buildings and machinery are insured for Rs. 14,94,900, and the stock and stock in process for Rs. 6,32,000. Two of the directors, Mr. J. M. Jeejeebhoy and Dr. A. P. Cama retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared. Mr. J. M. M. Jeejeebhoy and Dr. A. P. Cama, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. M. S. Jamsetji and Ruttonji Rustomji Mehta were reappointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the House Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 26th April 1899:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 22nd April 1899	937,600
3 Balance to be remitted from 23rd April, 1899, to 31st March 1900	16,062,400

THE BANDORA MURDER CASE.

THE hearing of the case in which Kuverji Nassarwanji Kobyar, a young Parsee, is charged with the murder of one Motabhoy Pandurang, on the 3rd of March last, was resumed on Saturday, before Mr. M. B. Tyabji, Sessions Judge of Thana, and a special jury. Rao Bahadur Acharya, Public Prosecutor of Thana, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Colah, of Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim and Colah, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the family of the deceased, Motabhoy.

John Sequeira, sanitary inspector, Bandora, Municipality examined by the Public Prosecutor, said that on the evening of the murder he saw the accused, in company with the deceased and Darabshah on the Byramjee Road. After he heard of the murder, witness told the chief constable that the two must be the persons whom he had seen with the deceased. Superintendent Pogson took down his statement. He did not know them by name, but after their arrest the chief constable described them to witness as the friends of the deceased.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said he began his career as a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway and he left the service three times. He was also in the Bandora Police for two months, but as there was an attachment against his pay, he was obliged to leave it. Witness was not prepared to swear that the road he had taken to go to Mr. Phillip's was longer than the Hill Road. He had taken the longer route to get the cool breeze. It was not usual to examine cesspools in the evening unless there were complaints. He had seen the three persons on the road, but he had not seen any others. Near the Chimbai Church he had met a number of friends and other persons, but he did not now remember who they were. He had noticed the three persons on the evening of the murder particularly, and that was how he remembered them. When witness heard of the murder on the 4th, he immediately supposed it must be Motabhoy. Lots of people were talking about it in the streets, but he could not remember their names. When witness heard of the murder, he was shocked, and his suspicions were then roused against the two Parsee boys. On the 4th the police mustered strong at Bandora, and he was then aware that the investigation into the murder was going on. He did not know for some time that the two Parsee boys were arrested for the murder. When they were arrested, witness thought he would give important evidence in the case, and therefore he went to Mr. Francis' house three or four times. He did not see Mr. Francis on those occasions, and he did not leave him any message to inform him that witness was in a position to give important information in the case.

Narsu Penu, examined by the Public Prosecutor, spoke of having seen the accused and Darabshah in company of the deceased, Motabhoy, on the evening of the day of the murder.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness was unable to give a description of the deceased.

Suleman Haji Issack and Mahomed Haji Giga in their examination said that Darabshah had purchased the knife (produced in court) from them for six annas.

Rahim Peerkhan, a member of the *Punch* gathered together to see the body of the deceased, in answer to a question from the jury, said he had seen the accused and the brother of the deceased crying when they saw the dead body of the deceased, while Darabshah, the approver, did nothing.

Pema Ratna and Sana Mera, servants of Mr. Morrison, were next examined. They said that on the night of the murder, about half-past seven they both heard the cry of a man. They did not care for the cries, as they thought the man crying to be under the influence of liquor.

Constable Abaji, examined, said that the house of the accused was searched, but no blood-stained clothes or any other thing to connect the accused with the crime were found.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said that he did not remember whether Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Wadia's presence in the house at the time the search was taken was objected to by Inspector Sittaram. He did not remember who gave the keys of the house for the purpose of the search. Witness had not induced the malee of Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas to give false evidence in the case, and he did not know whether the malee had made a complaint to Mr. Pogson to that effect.

The evidence of a police constable was recorded, and the case was adjourned till to-day.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF APRIL 1899.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been small throughout the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Gujarat and at and about Neemuch, Surat, Malegaon, Khandwa, Bombay, Poona and Ahmednagar. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly at Agra, Indore, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Aurungabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Mangalore and Calicut, south-easterly at Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Ajmere, Ahmednagar and Karachi, and 12 at Bhuj, Bhownagar Para and Neemuch.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is below the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded in Rajputana, Berar, the Madras Presidency and at Cochin, Raipur and Rajkot.

A few drops of rain have fallen at Neemuch, Khandwa, Nagpur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam.

The weather conditions are slightly favourable for dust-storms with local rain in Berar and the Central Provinces, and for local showers with thunder and lightning in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

G. L. Towers,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Saturday's barometric changes were small and generally unimpotant pressure was highest in north Bombay lowest in north Punjab but relatively low pressuses were also shown over Bengal and the head of the Bay. The winds there little changed. They were southerly in the Indus Valley and west Punjab, southerly and south-westerly on the Madras and Bengal coast, easterly in north Bengal and westerly and north-westerly in most other places but freshening easterly winds are reported from Burma. The weather is showery in Lower Burma while local thunder or dust-storms have given rain generally, very light to Darjeeling, Khandwa, Nagpur, Neemuch, Oodeypur, Kolah, Coconada Masulipatam, Hyderabad and Kurnool. Temperature has changed irregularly and generally slightly. The heat remains low for the time of the year over Rajputana, Bombay Presidency Central Provinces, Central India and the greater pert of the Peninsular except the Carnatic. The thermometer rose to 107 yesterday at Yamethin, Cuttack and Cuddapah.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th April, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dor. Fah. ..... inches	29·905
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·8
Dew Point	69·9
Relative humidity of Air	648
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	88·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·8
General Directions of wind*... W, WNW, NW, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	254

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 29.

10 p.m. ..... 81·1

SUNDAY.—APRIL 30.

6 a.m. ..... 77·3
10 a.m. ..... 84·9
2 p.m. ..... 87·5
4 p.m. ..... 86·2

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 3.

Lieut A C Heathcote has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of comdr.

April 5.

Staff Surg S W Johnson M B has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

April 6.

Royal Marine Artillery—The undermentioned second lieuts are advanced to the rank of lieut:—J H H Jones Royal Marine Art; G L Raikes; Royal Marine Art; A F Simson Royal Marine Art; R V Pott Royal Marine Art; P O Kendle Royal Marine Light Inf; A W G Bidings Royal Marine Art; T B A Leahy Royal Marine Art; A G Troup Royal Marine Art; W S Pole Royal Marine Light Infy.

April 7.

Comdr E H Blair has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,011 tons, Captain P J Morgan, cleared on Saturday last for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line s s Hornfels, 2081 tons, Captain T Croft, sailed on Saturday last, for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut R G Partridge, 6 Madras Ryan, 2 Misses Ryan and Miss Clarke.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 493 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi 27th April, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Wintle, Mr Leach, Lieut Maynell, Rev Hoone, Lieut Hosier, Mr Miranda, Captain Brook, Mr J M Saulpe, Lieut Chitty, Jamadar Narayan Rao, Col and Mrs Hervey and 37 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 29.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Cocoanada	517	Hartley			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	MacLean	P Gulf		M M & Co
H M S Sphinx		Phillips	Govt Dock		Royal Navy
Shipsonia	3439	Wilcox			M M & Co
Annan'ale	2537	Milne			S Oil Co
Noranasore	3677	Jephson			K N & Co
Malin	2431	Archer			Captain
Apollo	2739	Pickthorn			P & O Co
Peshawar	2202	Vibert			P & O Co
Pelhousie		Warden	Govt Dock		R I Marine
Skaid	919	Olson			Bo Co
Kemlif	2219	Nash			P M & Co
Simla	1039	Martin			M M & Co
Ilo-Ilo	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
Chindwara	1701	Grier			M M & Co
Nasefi	372	Owen	Jedda		B & P S N Co
Imaum	2705	Pemberton			K N & Co
Montclair	2433	Owen			K N & Co
Calthness	2282	Proud			K N & Co
Simon		Cole	Colombo	31-5	P & O Co
Okara	3139	MacIntyre			M M & Co
Hormod	830	Nielsen			Bombay Co
Pachumba	514	Rawlor			M M & Co
Warora	3065	Alexander			M M & Co
Bq County of Ayr	498	Walker			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clio	1777	Johnson	Karachi	10-5	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Cumming	3107	Beer	Genoa	6-5	F Muir & Co
C	Eden Hall	2332	Jones	Liverpool	29-4	K N & Co
H & J	Rajputana	1311	Gimblett	Zanzibar	4-5	M M & Co
C	Tenos	2359	Campbell	Genoa	1-5	W & A G & Co
M	India	2391	Repairing			M M & Co
N	Stanfield	2192	Fleming	Marseilles	1-5	K N & Co
P	Horatio	2941	Croft	Karachi	29-4	F Muir & Co
Q	Hennada	1311	Stafford	Aden	3-5	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	29-4	Sheprd & Co
Brahmapootra	324	Oseman	Mangalore	1-5	Do
Pooani	532	Fulcser	Bhownager	2-5	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Londesborough	1931	Padgett	Antwerp	K N & Co
2	Persia	2331	Osborne	Liverpool	3-5 W & A G & Co
4	Istrar	2079	MacKay	Dunkirk	1-5 K N & Co
6	Peninsular	3071	Wheeler	London	6-5 P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	3353	Marovich	Trieste	1-5 A L S N Co
9	Imani	2979	Peabody	Antwerp	3-5 K N & Co
10	Iran	4066	Hughes	Antwerp	3-5 K N & Co
12	Clan Forbes	1561	Barbor		F M & Co
13	Bengaldia	3133	Murray	Hamburg	5-5 Bombay Co
15	Solva	2233	Donowan	Trieste	M M & Co
16	Lubana	2294	Gardner	Hamburg	6-5 K N & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Clyde s	Denny	Aden, April 23.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, April 27.
30	Gymeric s	Thomson	Newport, April 2.
	Bengal s		Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Chindwara s	Grier	Calcutta.
	Eden Hall s	Jones	Liverpool, etc.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Hornsby s	Croft	Hull via Karachi.
	Nadir s		Calcutta, etc.
	Sutlej s	Fox	Aden.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamer Clyde, for Aden.
Patna, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—53 bales cotton, 35 bales oil cotton and 75 bales cotton fly H E Bods and sons; 220 bales cotton fly A Lackmidass; 17 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 33 bales wool R Amerchand; 48 bales wool Nagjee Nanjee; 18 bales wool L Bheemchand.

Peninsular s—1001 cwt myrabollams C H Esmail and Co; 100 cwt bonemeal A Canjee; 21 bundles ganja F M H Suleman.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—3 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co.

Imam s—199 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co; 2001 cwt rapeseed and 2001 cwt poppyseed Sandy and Co; 400 cwt gingelly seed and 3002 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers; 2000 cwt bonemeal A C Casom and Co.

Loudesorough s—220 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lobuan s—2000 cwt rapeseed and 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—1000 cwt wheat 3000 cwt castorseed and 3379 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

Stanfield s—49 cwt gingellyseed and 150 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Selma s—110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—2 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Selma s—180 b

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOHNE STUTTGART.

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

OR

£ 4 Per Annum SECURES Rs. 40

A COMPREHENSIVE ACCIDENT POLICY

for £ 1,000 or Rs. 10,000

PAYABLE AT DEATH.

With corresponding non-fatal allowances.
Covering all ordinary risks, Cycling included.
ROAD, RAIL, OR RIVER.
For full particulars apply

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.
Agencies throughout India.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS

Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.

ESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE:
406 SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE,

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTER & NORTHERN INDIA.

OF THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., Ld.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.

Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep, and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

WIESBALEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other. House stands on 1's own grounds, Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 5,

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

THERE was an extra allotment of Indian Council Bills made yesterday in London, amounting to Rs. 20,000, on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent yesterday, to 110 5-16. French Rentes continued at 102; Paris Exchange on London at 25-19 frcs.; Indian Sterling Loan at 116. In 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities there was a drop of 3-8 per cent, to £67 1-4. Bar Silver was unchangad in value at 29d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal remained at 63 1-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London also being without change at 4·87 1-4 dollars. The shipments of Specie comprised £50,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold to Bombay, £20,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold to Calcutta.

An advance of 1-6 per cent brought the price of Consols to-day to 110 7-16 French Rentes were still quoted at 102; while Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 cent higher, at 25·19 1-2 frcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 116; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities at £67 1-4. Bar Silver was 1-4d. lower, at 28 3-4d. per oz.; and 3-4 cent in New York, at 63 1-2 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4 87 1-4 dollars.

For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 33 5-8s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market firm; for White Delhi Wheat, 28 3-4s. per 492lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal. For Brown Rapeseed 33s. per 416lbs. was quoted to-day, May-June shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market; for Linseed, 36 3-4s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market firmer in tone.

The goat Skin Sales closed last evening; there was a good demand, Madras prime qualities being in good request at advanced prices, frequent sales being reported at an advance of 6d. to 1s. For common qualities, both Madras and Bombay prices were 1d. lower. The total quantity sold was 1,340,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surat and Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. Prices were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Prices continued without change in the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day. The sales for the day were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday amounted to 55,000 bales being 7,000 bales less than in the week preceding; the amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 bales lower, at 57,000 bales; and the week's Imports were the same, viz. 35,000 bales. The total Stock diminished by 29,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,616,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent higher in New York yesterday, at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; July Futures moved up 3 points, to 5·92 cents per lb., but October Futures remained at 5·90 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 17,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton was still quoted at 6 3-16 cents per lb. in New York. Futures declined 1 point each, to 5·91 and to 5·89 cents per lb. for July and October, respectively. The Receipts at the Ports were 17,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,360,000 bales, compared with 10,280,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The feeling of the local cotton market has to-day been dull, the enquiry being but small. Exporters bought 200 bales Barsi at Rs. 136 per candy, 100 Sawginaed at Rs. 135, 200 Dhulia at Rs. 125; and the Mills, 100 Broach at Rs. 153, 100 Dhamangaum at Rs. 134, 200 Bengal at Rs. 121, 100 Bhownugger at Rs. 130. For "Good" Bhowungger, May delivery, Rs. 131 1-2 per candy was quoted.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A small business is reported passing, in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,388	bales.
Wheat	28,709	cwts.
Linseed	12,149	"
Rapeseed	17,057	"
Gingellyseed	3,844	"
Poppyseed	10,689	"
Groundnuts	682	"
Castorseed	5,840	"
Rice	2,477	"

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone this morning at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, an 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A little of the latter was reported for cash at the rate; but we hear of no enquiry for Bank Paper, for any position, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 4 d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months sight ...1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs ..... 1·99 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak in tone, with 101 5-16 and 101 3-8 quoted for 3 1-2 per cents, for Money and Account, respectively, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES are very dull. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 5 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols..... 110 5-16.
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 102.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 1-0.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 67 1-4.
Bar Silver ..... 29.

The sum of about £2,000,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ballaarat left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 28.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Vindobana from Bombay for Kobe, sailed this afternoon.

APRIL 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Chusan arrived here this morning.

Mail steamer Chusan from Bombay, and P. and O. steamer Himalaya from Aden arrived.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Bingo Maru, arrived at Hongkong on the 29th ultimo.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at Sender's risk.
Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to some restrictions as Philippine Islands.
Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.
Aroor Route interrupted between Erkoutsk and Werkhne Oudinsk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th April, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	29	4	0 p.m.	20	10
Teheran	30	2	35 p.m.	0	28
Suez	30	1	30 p.m.	0	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 30th April, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	46	...	1
" Karachi	...	9	...	2
" Madras	...	34	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BLACK—April 20, at St George's Hospital, Bombay, Harry Sutherland Black, Accountant, Agra Bank, aged 27 years.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HENNELL—THOMAS—April 5, at Hampstead, Rev H B Hennell, to Ethel Mary Annie, daughter of Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col J B Thomas, I M S.

LUMSDEN—WILSON—April 6, at Hanworth Cant P J Lumsden, I M S, son of J J F Lumsden, late Bengal Civil Service, to Beatrix Katie (Queenie), daughter of Col F A Wilson, Indian Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

CLOWES—April 6, at National Hospital, Queen sq, Bloomsbury, Capt H Clowes, Indian Staff Corps, son of Capt H Clowes, late 7th the Royal Fusiliers, aged 38.

DE LISLE—April 3, at The Priory, Ipplepen, Devon, A De Lisle, Major-Genl Royal Eng (late Bombay), Retired, aged 75.

FRERE—April 9, Catherine, widow of late Right Hon Sir B Frere, Bart, G C B, G C S I, daughter of late Right Hon Lieut-Gen Sir G Arthur, Bart, K C H, aged 79.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SMALLER—April 25, at Madras, the wife of Mr G E Smaller, Warder, Perambore Workshops, Madras Railway Company, of a son.

DEATHS.

BENSON—April 7, at the Calcutta General Hospital, Walter Whitbread Benson, of the E I Railway, Luckeesarai, and late of Darjeeling, aged 44 years and 16 days.

DE COURCY—April 21, at "Stuart Cottage," Dalhousie, Sarah Stuart, widow of the late Hon'ble Robert Stuart De Courcy, of Hoshiarpur, India, and Kissale, Ireland, in her eightieth year.

SHAW—April 25, at Dalhousie, John Shaw, Secretary and Engineer, Municipal Committee, Multan, aged 61 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1899.

THE *Standard* of April 4 published a long telegram from its correspondent in Moscow, stating amongst other things that fifteen years ago a treaty was concluded between Russia and Persia, assigning to the former Power a right to occupy the ports of Chahbar and Bunder Abbas on the Persian Gulf. This right was acquired in accordance with a memorandum drawn up by General Kuropatkin, now the Russian Minister for War, for the military occupation of Persia in view of war with Great Britain. It has been no secret that a treaty or convention of the kind was entered into about the time mentioned. It has long been known that Russia after the Penjdeh incident obtained the right to move troops through Khorassan and to prolong the Trans-Caspian Railway to Persian Seistan with a view to operations on that part of the Afghan frontier. Persia had no option in the matter. She was in no position to refuse the proposal for the temporary utilisation of Khorassan for Russian military purposes. The whole province could easily be severed from the rest of Persia. A single brigade sent across the Caspian could occupy the narrow neck that gives immediate access to the Shah's dominions. That route blocked, reinforcements could only be sent to Meshed at great cost and difficulty by a fortnight or three weeks' march through the desert. Persia is dominated by the irresistible strength of Russia on her north and north-east frontiers. That being the case, the Shah was no more in a position to refuse assent to a projected railway to connect the Russian system with the Persian Gulf, than to decline compliance with the demand for special advantages in Khorassan. It is a matter of history that ten years ago Russia secured a monopoly of the right to make railways in Persia. She brushed aside the concession obtained by Baron Reuter in the English interest for a right to make railways and develop the mining resources of the Kingdom. She was also moved to take action by the inopportune diplomacy of our Legation at Teheran, which had succeeded in obtaining from the Shah permission to open the Karun river and the adjacent provinces to foreign trade. That concession has remained practically a dead-letter; much to the relief no doubt of the sorely perplexed Government at Teheran. The tobacco monopoly, and the creation of the Imperial Bank to finance it, and a great deal besides, was followed by equally unfortunate results. The tobacco monopoly was so unpopular that the Shah was compelled to cancel it, paying a million sterling as compensation to the concessionaires. The money was provided by the Imperial Bank, which to recoup itself obtained *inter alia* the right to collect the Custom Duties at Bunder Abbas.

Russia had here an opportunity, of which she promptly availed herself to make her influence felt on the shores of the Persian Gulf. The Bank having arbitrarily insisted upon the Custom Duties being paid in gold or the currency of the country, the merchants of Bunder Abbas, who had up to that time paid their dues to the Persian Government in the notes of the local banks, were reduced to great straits by the new order, with which they found it impossible to comply. The trade of the port was threatened with ruin. The merchants and their correspondents finding that the Government at Teheran was unable to procure them any redress, were overjoyed when two Russian agents arrived to inquire into the matter on the spot. After an interchange of long cipher telegrams between Bunder Abbas and St. Petersburg, the money was found to repay the million sterling advanced by the Imperial Bank, and the Persian Government resumed control of the local Custom House. This transaction undoubtedly made a deep impression in all the ports of the Gulf. It strengthened the belief that Russia desires to make good her footing and is preparing to build a railway through Khorassan to Chahbar and Bunder Abbas. But Russia never rushes her fences; time is an important element in all her calculations. If it be indeed the case, as is said to be believed in Moscow, that a treaty was concluded with Persia fifteen years ago, giving Russia the right to make a railway to Bunder Abbas, she has allowed all these years to pass without taking any step to carry out that intention. She has preferred to devote her energies to the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, one-third of which has yet to be built. That great strategic route will not be completed before 1903, and until then it is very unlikely that the Czar's Government will find the money for the eight hundred miles of railway required to connect the Central Asian system with Bunder Abbas. For at least four years to come the plans for a Russian Railway to that port will remain where they have been for the last fifteen, in a pigeon-hole. We have ample time to consider what we shall do when the line is begun. We note that it is stated, on what is said to be the best authority, that the Government of India know absolutely nothing to warrant or account for the report said to have been just received from London, that a secret agreement gives Russia the right to occupy one of the Gulf ports whenever she chooses. The implication is that the said agreement is something new and of quite recent date, though that is not said in so many words. The known facts negative the suggestion that there is any fresh development of Russian activity in that quarter. With her hands full in Manchuria, and every nerve strained to complete the fortifications of Port Arthur, it is not likely that Russia would choose the present time to embarass herself with a similar enterprise in the Persian Gulf. With some two thousand miles of railway on hand in Eastern Siberia and Manchuria, the Russian Public Works Department will have neither time nor energy for a railway to an unfortified seaport on an inland sea where British naval power is in undisputed possession.

The article in the *Trans-Caspian Observer*, which seems to be responsible for starting this scare anew, does not speak of the railway to the Persian Gulf as actually decided upon. It is raised rather as a bogie, to show us what will happen if we go on interfering with Russian policy in other parts of the world. It is obliging enough to state that Russia has no mind to conquer India, which would not bring her any advantage, though the writer imagines it would entirely uproot England economically, and reduce her to the position of a second class Power. So thought the House of Bourbon when the United States broke off their connection with the British Empire. In ten years the Bourbons had disappeared into space, the British Empire survives to this day, and is very much in evidence. The *Trans-Caspian* writer warns us of what will happen if we make ourselves too disagreeable: "We must be ready for a campaign in India, if England hinders us in the lines we have laid down for ourselves, the first steps of which, by patient efforts, which have cost much blood, have already been taken. If our progress in Central Asia has become more determined, the English are themselves to blame for having closed to us the Straits into the Mediterranean, and Russia, with a growing population and increasing industries, must find and will find an outlet for herself to a Southern Sea." We are asked to believe that industrial development is the real objective: "As Turkestan has begun to supply us more and more with raw cotton, so the Caucasus is beginning to develop her natural wealth. Great factories are already building to work up the raw material of Turkestan. The cotton, silk and wool of Persia likewise present immense material for our exploitation if we cut a railway through Persia and make a more thorough acquaintance with the country. After the Emperor William's trip to Palestine, the question of this railway can no longer be postponed. We must be before the Germans on the Persian Gulf . . . . neither in Persia nor in Mesopotamia must there be any other influence than Russia's. The fundamental object of our progress southward must be the interests of trade and industry. But it would quickly take the form of menace if England should oppose our progress. Certain complicatons might lead to war." That is the way the Jingoes in Trans-Caspia look at the question—and at us.

OF great importance is the fact made public for the first time the other day of the importation of anti-rabies and anti-venine inoculation serum into India, for the cure of hydrophobia and snake-bite. Of the first, all we can say so far is that the reports from the Army Medical hospitals where the treatment is to be tried will be awaited here with the utmost interest. Success means not only the saving of the cost and loss of time which anyone so unfortunate as to be bitten by a mad dog in India—and the number of such is considerable—has to submit to in order to obtain the only treatment which is efficient. It means also sparing the patient the long drawn out suspense he must now endure on the way, lest the disease should overtake him, as it is said to have done in at least one case, before he reaches the portals of the Pasteur Institute. Again it means that hops shall replace dread in those numerous cases where the expense prevents the sufferers being sent to Paris at all, and where the mother, it may be, looks daily into her child's face with a terrible anxiety, or the wife scans her husband each morning with the sinking fear, lest the bite that was passed over at the time it occurred as trivial, should prove the forerunner of a cureless and horrible disease. Regarding the anti-venine, results so successful have recently been obtained with animals in home laboratories, its inoculation saving the lives of snake-bitten rabbits where untreated individuals alongside died invariably, that great hopes are rightly entertained of its efficiency where human life is concerned. The procedure proposed is to make up the serum with the injection syringe, complete, in such small packets that the whole outfit can be carried, without inconvenience, by each doctor in snake-infested stations, on his rounds. By this means, time, that so often means life in cases of snake-bite, will be saved as far as possible, and the best chance given of success. The application, it seems, is very simple, necessitating only enough knowledge of anatomy to enable the inoculation needle to be plunged into a vein and not merely into its sourrounding tissues. This is so easily learnt that once the efficiency of the cure has been established beyond doubt, many, besides doctors and hospital assistants, will probably acquire the necessary skill.

THE arrangements decided upon in connection with Chitral notify a change which has been for some time expected. The fact is it has now come to be recognised in Simla that, while Chitral is a necessary picket of observation whence a watchful eye can be kept upon the Pamirs, it is not sufficiently easy of access to be an actual link in the chain of India's frontier defences. To keep more troops cooped up there than are required to defend the post against any attack of local hillmen, therefore, is merely to weaken the effective army of India. There is no question of abandoning Chitral, but Lord Curzon has wisely decided to recognise facts, and while leaving ample force to hold the place, to give up all thought of offensive operations from this base. The opportunity has at the same time been taken to move cantonments to a better site at Drosh, which is also nearer to Dir, where our ally, the Nawab, may require help at any time to save him from invasion from his neighbours of Nawagai and Boner. The Malakhand and Chakdara are now so strongly fortified that they can laugh at further tribal attack, and with the Chitral garrison entrenched at Drosh, hands can be joined with them at any time across the Lowari Pass. The new arrangement, therefore, strengthens the hitherto weak line of Chitral communications, and while restoring a battalion to the Indian army, improves the efficiency of the watch and ward on the line of the Hindu Kush.

THE One Thousand Guineas Stakes was run at Newmarket on Friday, when the American bred filly Sibola, the property of Lord William Beresford, won, and her victory would be a mild solatium for the failure of Caiman to annex the Two Thousand two days previously. The last mail shows that the mare won the Wood Ditton Stakes at the Newmarket Craven meeting. She was ridden by Tod Sloan, who steered her to victory on Friday, and beat a good field, the best of which were Pindar and Brightly. Her two-year-old form was good, but not brilliant, and an acquaintance with English horses and their last year's running would lead to the opinion that Fascination and Musa were both better animals than the victor. Both these latter animals ran in first-class company last season, and by winning good races proved they were more than useful. The result of the race once more proves the unreliability of mares at this season of the year, and it would be dangerous to predict that Sibola will win the Ladies' Race in the Derby week. Fascination is not entered for the Oaks, but the other placed horses are left in, and in meeting Amphitheatre, Galopin Lassie, Victoria May, Sweet Marjorie, they will encounter the best fillies of the year. It is five years since the same filly won the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks, although few would say that in last year's events Nun Nicer, the winner of the former, is not a superior animal to Airs and Graces, the winner of the latter.

THE Dewan of Baroda goes on privilge leave for two months in the middle of May, and then reverts to the British service in Madras, on the 15th of July next. The Chief Judge of Baroda retires to-morrow. It is believed that these two highest offices in the state will be filled by a selection from among high officers who have served the state for many years.

SINCE the receipt of our Simla correspondent's telegram, we hear from a private source that Colonel Hutchinson has so far recovered from the effects of his accident, that, with Mrs. Hutchinson, he will be able to continue his journey to Kashmir to-day.

COLONEL MCMULLEN, Judge Advocate-General in India, vacates his appointment next December. His successor will probably be Colonel Balfe.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe, on Saturday afternoon, by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Sutlej, were the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate-General of Bombay, Colonel Sir G. M. Moore, Sir A. Martin and others.

THE Government of India has approved of the present garrison at Shinawri being reduced from one wing to 70 rifles. This post is to be eventually handed over to the Levies. The cavalry detachments at Usterzai, Hangu and Kai will be kept concentrated at Hangu.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS WILFORD, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, and Turnbull, 1st Duke of Cornwalls' Regiment, and Boughey, 2nd Yorkshire and Lancaster Regiment, who are about to complete four years' command of their regiments, have been given an extension of 12 months each.

VISCOUNT BORINGDON has been staying for the past week at Katihar. He enjoyed excellent sport one day pigsticking with that well known sportsman Mr. Alec. Shillingford, when three large boar were obtained, one measuring 32 inches. He has since been staying at Purneah with Mr. MacBlaine, the popular District Judge.

GENERAL STRAHAN, Surveyor-General, has been on a visit to Simla for a few days, and returns to Dehra Dun shortly. His visit has been chiefly in connection with improvements in maps, etc., and the report that he was summoned by the Viceroy in connection with important frontier matters is incorrect.

THE revenue returns of the Madras Presidency for the last official year show an increase of nearly 18 lakhs compared with the previous year. The land revenue has increased by 13 lakhs, and salt by 27 lakhs, but excise has decreased by 10 lakhs, customs by 7 lakhs, and stamps by about 2 lakhs.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety has been occasioned at Cawnpore by the discovery in the compound of a tradesman of a large number of dead rats, followed by the death of his syce. A *post mortem* held on the syce, however, is stated to have shown death to be due to causes other than plague. Colonel Thomson, Sanitary Commissioner, has visited Cawnpore and instituted vigorous precautionary measures. The authorities are very reticent on the subject.

THE plague returns of the Jullundur district for the 22nd and 23rd instant are as follows:—Kharkuwal one case, one death; Dodhala one case; Sahlon one case, two deaths; Bhangal (new village) two cases; Bahadurpur one case, one death; Amargarh one case, one death; Sodian one case, one death. Up to the evening of the 23rd April there had been no more cases since the 19th instant at either Langeri or Sahiba in the Hoshiarpur district.

ON Monday morning a soldier of the Highland Light Infantry ran *amok* and caused a great deal of excitement in Colombo. The man, who was armed with a razor, entered houses and threatened to injure those whom he came across. A Dubash, who was engaged in a conversation with the Captain of the steamer Mars, had a narrow escape. After considerable trouble, the soldier, Private Tate, was arrested by Sergeant Wells, who was badly cut in the struggle. It is reported that Tate is suffering from temporary insanity.

IN connection with the recent grounding of the s. s. Colaba whilst in pilotage charge of Mr. Dainty, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma concurs in the finding of the Court. His Honour is advised that there was no nece sity to bring the vessel near the bank at all at the place were the accident occurred. As a fog was coming on at the time, the pilot must be held to have been guilty of a serious error of judgment. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly directs that Mr. Dainty be severely censured. Were it not for his good record a severer punishment would have been imposed.

A VERY old and respected resident of Simla has passed away in the person of Mr. J. O'Meara, the well-known dentist. The science of dentistry must have been almost unknown in the Mofussil India when Mr. O'Meara commenced in practice, and for the many years during which he held the field alone he deserved to be considered a public benefactor. Mr. O'Meara developed a dangerous illness while at Allahabad, from which he never thoroughly recovered. He will be widely regretted over northern India, for he was a man whose kind and courteous disposition attracted all who knew him.

THE Government of India have decided to reduce the charge of five annas now made for posting a telegram to a place beyond the limits of the Indian inland postal tariff to *one anna* for unregistered, and *three annas* for registered messages posted to England and to all countries which have joined the Penny Postal Union. In this case, therefore, the Telegraph Department will transmit the message by post and charge only the actual cost of postage and registration. To countries which have not joined the Penny Postage Union the charge for posting will be three annas if unregistered, and five annas for registered messages. A resolution will appear in the next "Gazette of India" authorising the reduction from 1st May.

CAPTAIN LE MESURIER, Political Officer, Sikkim, accompanied by Mrs. Le Mesurier, proceeded lately to Yatung across the Tibetan frontier, via Gnatong and the Jelap La Pass, with the purpose of inquiring into matters connected with the maintenance of the trade regulations. They were, however, overtaken by a violent storm, and were snowed up for a couple of days at Gnatong, experiencing considerable difficulty in getting over the pass. While at Yatung, Captain Le Mesurier received friendly visits from His Excellency the Chinese Amban or Imperial Resident, Mr. Li Gu Shen, the Chief Secretary of the Tibetan Boundary Commission, and several leading Tibetan chiefs from Lhassa and elsewhere. The return journey via the Natu La and Lagyap Passes had to be abandoned, as they were reported completely blocked and impassable, owing to the recent severe fall of snow, most unusual for the time of year.

CAPTAIN WINGATE of the 14th B.I., whose arrival in Burma after a successful overland journey through China we have already recorded, writes a contemporary, is a brother of Sir Andrew Wingate, and a cousin of Sir Francis Wingate of Egyptian fame. From further details of the journey we learn that he left Peking about the time of the recent "coup d'etat" and journeyed to Shanghai, thence up the Yangtze to Hankow, visiting all places of interest on the way. At Hankow he had a most interesting interview with Chang Chih Tung, China's greatest Viceroy. On November 8th he set sail in a native junk, being towed by one of the Viceroy's gunboats as far as Yochou, the new open port on the Tungting Lake. Thence he proceeded by the Yuan river, following the route pursued by Margary in 1874 as far as Kweiyangfu. This took two months. Then he took the southern of two routes to Yunnanfu. According to Captain Wingate, in comparison with the rich and populous province of Hunan, Yannan and Kweichow are as desert country: almost the sole trade of the latter being opium. At Yunnan the Viceroy courteously received him. From Yunnanfu he proceeded to the Kunlon ferry by a route never before traversed by a European, and after five months' travel met the first Europeans in the hills north of the Kunlon ferry in the members of the Boundary Commission, with whom he remained several days. He then marched along the frontier to Bhamo. Captain Wingate makes light of the difficulties of this interesting and adventurous journey. He says that provided travellers employ only Chinese as assistants and servants, and treat the Chinese as a civilised peace-loving people, there is little chance of meeting with real opposition.

DACOITY became so alarming in one of the Hyderabad (Deccan) districts about a fortnight ago that the assistance of the Military had to be invoked. The dacoits, who had taken up their position in the taluq of Bid, were variously reported as being from 80 to 300 strong. Accordingly 100 sowars of the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Humfrey and Lieutenant Fagan were ordered on the 10th instant to proceed to Bid by forced marches. The party covered the distance, 57 miles, in 24 hours the transport taking 30 hours. All the men, horses, and baggage animals arrived fit and well in spite of the great heat. On the 14th, at 2 a.m., the party started from Bid, and shortly after daybreak had surrounded the hill which had for the last month been occupied by the dacoits and used as their headquarters. The dacoits, on being called on to lay down their arms and surrender, refused to do so, and opened fire. Their position was then rushed by a dismounted party, the dacoits making a most stubborn resistance, the majority of them not attempting to escape until the sowars of the dismounted party were actually climbing over the walls of a dismantled village into which the various parties of dacoits had retired: 11 dacoits were killed, 16 wounded and 39 taken prisoners amongst the latter being the two leaders. About 20 are believed to have escaped. Only one sowar of the 1st Lancers was severely wounded. A large quantity of swords, firearms, powder and bullets were captured. The gang had, for the last month, been openly defying the Nizam's police and terrorising the surrounding country. All the villages in the vicinity of their headquarters had to provide daily fixed amounts of flour dall, &c., and furnish a certain number of men to draw water and do any other manual labour required.

AT the sitting of the Chamber, on April 12, M Tamados, the Tricoupist candidate, was elected President by 128 votes, against thirty-seven given to the Delyannist nominee and twenty-eight to the Government candidate M. Zaimis immediately tendered the resignation of the Ministry, and the King will no doubt accept it, and call on M. Theotokis the Tricoupist leader, to form a Cabinet.

THE King and Queen of Italy left Rome on April 11 for Sardinia, which they have not visited since their coronation. At Civita Vecchia, where they embarked for Cagliari, they were entusiastically cheered by the population. The royal yacht was accompanied by another vessel conveying Ministers, Senators, and Deputies, and was escorted by two ships of war. King Humbert and Queen Margherita arrived at Cagliari on the 12th, and were enthusiastically welcomed. There was much exchange of cordialities between the people of the town and the officers and crews of the Italian squadron and those of the French squadron.

THE greatly increased interest in the matter of supply and transport which recent events have brought about in military circles was abundantly evidenced by the large number of officers present at the lecture recently delivered at Aldershot by Lieut.-Col. Clayton, Army Service Corps, on the "Supply of an Army in the Field." Sir Redvers Buller was present on the occasion and one sentence from the speech which he made should be read and remembered by every officer throughout the Empire: "There is nothing," said Sir Redvers, "that officers of our Army can study with more advantage to themselves and the country, and nothing that will serve Staff officers and officers commanding regiments better than a knowledge of supply and transport in the field."

WE congratulate M. Hanotaux, writes a home paper, a little diversion from the Dreyfus scandal was really required, and the gaiety of nations will be revived by the prospect of passing from its sordid details to something more worthy of French wit and intellectual subtlety. It is announced that the ex-Foreign Minister will shortly publish a new book entitled "La French," in which M. Demolins will be demolished, and all others who have ventured to assert the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race will be properly rebuked. According to M. Hanotaux, France has always been, and is still the leader of civilisation, and the French are superior to all other nations. Especially in their system of justice, and their military intelligence department. This volume will be a splendid send-off for the Exhibition of 1900, the *St. James's Gazette* suggests.

MR. C. Pearson writes from Whitmoee, Exeter, to the *Times*:—"I am able to throw some light upon the origin of the title 'Kaisar-i-Hind.' In the hot weather of 1876 the late Dr. Leitner and myself were both at Lahore and in constant communication with each other. The proper title for the Queen as Empress of India was under discussion, and native gentlemen were generally in favour of 'Shahan-Shah,' or 'Shahan-Shah-i-Hind.' One day I found Dr. Leitner busy over a large folio, and he assured me that the proper title would be 'Kaisar-i-Hind,' on the analogy of 'Kaisar-i-Rum.' Immediately afterwards his reasons were stated at length in the local newspaper. Subsequently we heard that Sir W. Muir, quite independently, I believe, though for similar reasons, had come to the same conclusion. The same thing had occurred as when Adams and Leverrier simultaneously discovered the planet Neptune."

A BLUE BOOK has been published in Washington containing the correspondence on the subject of bimetallism. The time are so changed, says the "Standard" correspondent, that little importance is attached to it. The Republican platform would require Mr. M'Kinley to accept for the United States an invitation to participate in another Conference, but it may be accepted as certain that the United States will not initiate another such gathering. Mr. M'Kinley having done all that his political pledges required and seeing more promise in the direction of his policy towards Gold. The director of the Mint calculates that in the year of the next Presidential election the world's production of gold alone will equal the production of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

A party of Filipino Staff Officers have entered the American camp at Calumpit to announce that Aguinaldo has ordered a cessation of hostilities pending negotiations for peace.

ARMISTICE REFUSED.

APRIL 29.

General Otis has declined the Filipino request for an armistice, and has demanded the surrender of the insurgents, promising to grant them an amnesty.

The negotiations for peace have thus ended without result.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE UITLANDERS.

APRIL 28.

The English papers, including the Radical organs, are unanimously demanding that action shall be taken by the Imperial Government, in response to the petition of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, for the redress of their grievances.

Numerous meetings are being held at Johannesburg demanding political rights.

The Krugerite organs insist that the agitation is manufactured, as it was prior to the Jameson raid.

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Brodrick stated that the Foreign Office has no information of any Russian concession at Bunder Abbas.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

APRIL 29.

The "Morning Post" publishes a telegram from St. Petersburgh, stating that an agreement between Great Britain and Russia regarding railways in China was signed in St Petersburgh yesterday.

According to the terms of the agreement, Russia binds herself not to attempt to obtain or to assist another Power to obtain a railway or similar concession in the Yangtze Valley, and Great Britain gives a similar pledge regarding Manchuria.

Existing enterprises in both spheres of interest are also safeguarded.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT CONFIRMED.

Reuter's Agency confirms the statement that an Anglo-Russian Agreement relating to China was signed at St. Petersburgh, yesterday.

THE DYNAMITE CONCESSION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Chamberlain stated that President Kruger had been informed that the Dynamite concession was a breach of the convention with Great Britain.

CABLE RATES TO INDIA.

The "Times" in an article on telegraph rates to India favours a reduction of 50 per cent. on the present tariff on the basis of a guarantee to the cable companies similar to that made by the Australian colonies.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The Indian Currency Commission re-assembled yesterday.

THE LEAGUE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final football match played to-day resulted in Aston Villa d feating Liverpool by five goals to nothing, and thus securing the League Championship.

THE PREMIER ON THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

APRIL 30.

Speaking at the Academy banquet, last evening Lord Salisbury said he believed that the Anglo Russian agreement would prevent the likelihood of a collision between British and Russian interests in China in the future.

SIMLA NEWS.

SCHEME FOR LIGHTING SIMLA WITH ELECTRICITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Good progress is being made with the new Simla Water-works, and the lower pipe line is expected to be in working order by the latter part of May.

A scheme for lighting Simla with electricity is being discussed here, Mr. Crompton having recently been inspecting the Sutlej Valley with a view to the utilisation of water-power by turbines for this purpose. It seems that the cost would not be excessive, and the matter is likely to be taken in hand before long.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Finucane has arrived in Simla and takes ove charge of the Revenue and Agricultural Departmen, from Mr. Holderness on Wednesday next.

THE ACCIDENT TO COLONEL HUTCHINSON.

CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

APRIL 29.

Colonel Hutchinson, late Commissioner of Lahore, who met with an accident the other day on the Rawalpindi-Murree Road, continues to progress favourably It seems that when the tonga went off the road, it turned a complete somersault, landing right side up, fifty feet below. Extraordinary, however, to state, Colonel Hutchinson had no bones broken, though he was so much shaken and cut, that his condition still causes anxiety to his friends.

FRONTIER NEWS.

THE JAGI RAID.

A somewhat serious scrimmage is reported from Upper Kurum. It seems that some armed Turi shepherds were pursuing two thieves were tried, on the 26th, to steal some cattle from the Nomads grazing near the Lakaligu post. About forty Jagis armed with rifles and guns turned up and drove the shepherds back. On hearing the firing, armed parties from Jagi, Maidan, and from the Nomad-Turi camp came up and the two parties fired on each other, one Turi being wounded. A large Jagi lashkar also moved across the boundary line and attacked a Nomad-Turi camp in the mouth of Derwazgai pass. A militia guard took up position coverng the camp and drove them back. One Turi, however was killed.

Captain Roos Keppel went out the first thing on the 8th to enquire into the case. The fight appears to have occurred entirely by chance, owing to shots being exchanged between the Turi shepherds and a few Jagis. There was no preconcerted raiding. The Jaais are an unruly tribe of no great importance.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT RANGOON.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

RANGOON, APRIL 29.

On Friday evening a serious boiler explosion took place in a nice mill, owned by Messrs. Knight and Christisen, near Rangoon. The boiler house was wrecked and serious damage done to surrounding building, one man being killed and eleven men and one woman seriously injured. The cause of the explosion is not known. The mill was a new one, and had only been working for a little over a year.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH'S financial statement, which had been awaited with more than ordinary interest, was unfolded last night. Its main features may be thus summarised. The total revenue received in the year just closed was £117,857,000 as against £116,016,000 in the previous 12 months. Deducting the amount that went to the Local Taxation Account, the Exchequer received £108,336,000, as against £106,614,000 in 1897-98. Last year's Budget provided for an expenditure of £106,829,000. There were supplementary estimates of £1,986,000, and the net expenditure was £108,150,000. Adding certain expenditure in aid of rates and for certain naval and military purposes, the total aggregate expenditure was £121,224,000. Incidentally the Chancellor of the Exchequer mentioned that the market value of our Suez Canal shares is £26,450,000 or £4,000,000 more than it was two years ago. That unearned increment, as he says, he set against the expenditure of less than £1,000,000 for the reconquest of the Sudan. The estimated expenditure for 1899-1900 is £112,927,000, an increase on last year of six millions, and on that of four years ago of more than 19 millions! Sir Michael Hicks-Beach proposed to the House to prolong the Savings Bank annuities from 1905 until 1911 with the result that the annual charge for them will be reduced. He cancels the book debt of 13 millions to the Savings Banks which was established in 1892, and also 15 millions of Consols now held for the Savings Banks by the National Debt Commissioners, and substitutes terminable annuities of £7,46,000 and £8,70,000, expiring in the year 1923, when Consols would be redeemable at par. He also reduces the fixed debt charge from £25,000,000 to £23,000,000 a year, and he imposes some further but not sensational new taxation. He introduces two new stamp duties, one of 5s. per £100on the nominal value of all documents representing foreign or colonial bonds, stocks or shares which were not at present liable to any duty; the other of 2s. 6d. per £100 on loan capital or debenture stock created by any corporation or company under statute. The companies' capital duty stamp of 2s. per £100 is raised to 5s., and letters of allotment and renunciation are to bear a sixpenny stamp. The total yield from these increased stamp duties is estimated at £450,000. He further increases the indirect taxation upon wine. The present duty is 1s. per gallon on wine not exceeding 30 deg. of proof spirit, 2s. 6d. on wine between 30 deg. and 42 deg., and a surtax of 2s. on sparkling wine. He raises the duty to 1s. 6d. per gallon on wine not exceeding 30 deg., and to 3s. on wine between 30 deg. and 42 deg., and increases the surtax on sparkling wine to 2s. 6d. On still wine imported in bottles a duty of 3s. per gallon is imposed. From these changes he anticipates an increase of revenue of £420,000. The total increased taxation is thus £870,000. He expects a small margin under a quarter of a million for contingencies. In the course of his able speech he referred in an amusing way to the suggestion he had received from amateur Chancellors of the Exchequer. I have been, he said, the victim for the last few weeks of an extraodinary number of persons who all seem to think that the object of taxation is not to raise revenue, but to penalize their pet aversions. Dogs and cats, men-servants and maid-servants, advertisements and grinding organs, the bicycles which are so dear to my right hon. friend, the First Lord of the Treasury, the perambulators of which more domesticated persons know the value, have all bitter enemies in this country. One gentleman wants me to tax soap and artificial light; another suggests that if I would put a small duty on aerated waters I might make a man of the teetotaler, by whom I suppose he imagaines that those beverages are principally consumed. Another gentleman tells me I might raise an enormous revenue—I do not know whether it was my hon. friend the member for Sheffield—if I would put a tax of £100 a head on every pauper alien landing in this country; and lastly, a very enticing person assures me that there must be at least 1,500 individuals, gentlemen, men of birth, education, position, respected of their countrymen—not, of course, members of the House of Commons—every one of whom would gladly give £10,000 for a baronetcy if I would only give them the chance. And then, on the other hand, there are those comforting prophets, all of whom have doubtless shouted with the loudest for increased expenditure, who assure me that any kind of fresh taxation will be a screw in the coffin of her Majesty's Government. Sir William Harcourt, whose return to the House was welcomed by both sides, made a short but slashing speech, mainly confined to an attack on Sir M. Hicks-Beach's manipulation of the debt. Sir William deplored Sir Michael's "lapse from financial virtue," and declared that the Chancellor's "degenerate scheme" amounts to an admission to the world that we are too weak and cowardly to face our esponsibilities.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The second volume of evidence given before the Fowler Committee has been produced this week. The evidence of the witnesses is recorded, and there is an interesting paper from Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, suggesting the establishment of a bank in India to absorb the existing Presidency banks, and to provide for the creation of a gold reserve and for the maintenance of a gold currency. One of the most interesting features of the volume has almost escaped attention here. I allude to Lord Aldenham's evidence respecting America's attitude. Mr. Secretary Hay wrote to Lord Aldenham on November 28 last year that "it would not be expedient for the Government of the United States to reopen the subject at present, in view of the character of the answer" given to the Wolcott Commission in October, 1897. But he added: "The question of ratio is one which this Government is open to consider," and "we have no cause to suppose that the French Government is not equally in a position to consider any reasonable suggestions respecting the parity between gold and silver." In reply to a question, Lord Aldenham said:—One of the chief reasons why I should prefer to have the matter settled now is that I think there is really a possibility that the American Government some of these days—not the present Government, but the Government of some future day—may take the bit between their teeth and re-enact their old ratio; and I think taking 16 to 1 (whether it be 15 1-2 to 16 is of no importance) would be a fearful thing for the moment. Of course, if they did that they would do it irrespective of the interests of India or England or anything else; they would, as I have put it, be simply taking the bit between their teeth. For this reason I very much desire that the thing should be settled by negotiation in which we should have a voice. He further said he thought the Washington Government would be prepared to adopt the ratio of 22 to 1.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

Mr. Gerald Balfour says that he is not surprised at the result of the recent County Council Elections in Ireland. If he is serious he is probably the only man in England who is not astonished at the complete and universal defeat of the Landlord interest. There is nothing to compare with the overwhelming victory of the Nationalists except the Liberal *debacle* of four years ago. Indeed, the reverses of the English Liberals on that occasion were even less severe than the blow inflicted on Unionism by the Act which was passed by the Unionist Government as a substitute for Home Rule. Of nearly, 700 councillors only a little over 100 are Unionists, and some of the latter owe their return to the favour of their opponents. In Ulster, the great stronghold, as it has been considered, of the Unionist party, 93 Nationalists have been elected and only 78 Unionists! I could fill nearly a column with the news of leading landlords—the Rosses, the Ormondes, the Langfords, the Tollenhems, the Trenches, and the rest who have been rejected at the polls. In some cases they have been ignominiously beaten. Lord Mayo, for example, only polled 19 votes in Wicklow. The curious thing, at least curious to English observers, is the slight effect that the Nationalist internal dissensions appears to have had; but there are not wanting signs that the Irish leaders are seriously considering whether they should not come together again, and many think that the recent elections will help to heal up the divisions. It remains to be seen what influence this national demonstration in favour of Home Rule—for that is what it really is—will have upon the more moderate section of the landlord party who have lately been showing a disposition to coquet with Nationalism. Will they be frightened back into their old attitude of hostility or tempted to throw in their lot with the "patriots"? So far as the predominant partner is concerned opinions differ widely as to what may be the outcome of last week's voting. The Liberals all say that the victory of the Nationlists makes for Home Rule; the Unionists contend that the determination shown to refuse the gentry a fair share in the representation will only harden the hearts of British electors. Time alone can show which is the right view. In the meantime it is satisfactory to see that in spite of the political excitement aroused by the elections, the Duke and Duchess of York, who are on a visit to that most conciliatory of Lords-Lieutenant Earl Cadogan are having a genuinely popular welcome, while Cardinal, Logue has been expressing loyal sentiments towards the Crown. He says the Nationalists do not want to separate from "Her Gracious Majesty the Queen or from her rule," but they do not want a system of Government which does not suit them.

AMALGAMATION OF RUSSIAN AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Maclean is not so absorbed by the financial heresies of the Government of India as to neglect his pet scheme for settling the Russian question by joining the railway systems of the two great European powers in the East. On Tuesday evening, he asked Mr. Balfour as First Lord of the Treasury whether, in view of the fact that the termini of the Indian and Russian railway systems in Central Asia had now been brought within a very few hundred miles of each other, and that when the projected line from Orenburg to Samarkand had been constructed it would be easy to complete through railway communication from Calais to Calcutta without even a break at the Caspian, her Majesty's Government propose to open negotiations with Russia for the establishment of this overland route, which, besides bringing London within ten days of Calcutta, would provide India with facilities of access to the immense new markets which Russian railway enterprise was opening in Asia. "In answer" observed, Mr. Balfour, "I have to say to my hon. friend that the question he puts to me must be determined upon far wider grounds than those which he has mentioned, and I am not at present in a position to make any announcement of policy on the subject. Mr. Maclean evidently believes in striking while the iron is hot. The negotiations now proceeding between Lord Salisbury and Count Goluchowski, to say nothing of the approaching Peace Conference, seem to him to afford a favourable opportunity of pressing his well known views on the Government and the public. He seems much pleased with the tone of Mr. Balfour's answer. In a letter to the *Times* of April 13 he explains that heretofore all similar questions have been treated with scornful and airy indifference. Mr. Balfour, however, replied to him with the courtesy and consideration befitting the treatment of what has become a serious and an urgent question of international policy. "Can we," he asks "afford to rest content with the Chinese wall policy of keeping India isolated from the new markets which Russia is opening up, and letting our rivals gain undisputed possession of the whole trade of Asia north of the Hindu-kush? If we are so sluggish, so wanting in foresight, as to do nothing, the days of our Empire in the East will soon be numbered." What is required in the first place is clearness of view among statesmen. If, as he seems to admit, though reluctantly the matter, cannot be dealt with by the forthcoming conference at the Hague, he asks that Lord Salisbury will include it in his negotiations with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE ARMAMENTS CONFERENCE.

Mr. Courtney's suggestion that Lord Salisbury should himself represent this country at the great international assembly of diplomatists has not been acted upon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, and Sir Henry Howard, our representative at the court of the young Queen Wilhelmina, are to be the British delegates. The plan adopted by some other countries, where brains and culture are perhaps more respected than they are in these isles, of appointing civilian experts is not imitated by the British Cabinet, who are content to give the English delegates the assistance of a Vice-Admiral (Sir John Fisher) and a Major-General (Sir John Ardagh). Against these two distinguished officers of course nothing can be said, and people in India who have had special opportunities of knowing what an admirable public servant Sir John Ardagh is will be pleased that he has been chosen for such a mission On the whole, however, it cannot be said that the composition of the British deputation is very interesting or that it has impressed the British imagination. The vexed question as to whether the Vatican shall be represented has been, it appears, disposed of by the Italian Government accepting an invitation and appointing delegates. There may be strong political reasons for Italy's attitude in this matter, but considering the character of the conference there many persons who are not Roman Catholics would have been pleased if the Government of King Humbert had not stood in the way of the Pope being represented. It is true that the Vatican does not buy armaments, but one representative of Christendom could not have done any harm and might have done some good.

THE SUGAR DUTIES ACT.

Sir Howard Vincent, M. P., is not deficient in *aplomb*. He has recently challenged Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., to a public discussion on the countervailing duties lately adopted in India, the discussion to take place in Mr. Maclean's own constituency and to be followed by a vote of those present. Needless to say, the challenge has not been accepted in this form. Although Mr. Maclean may think it rather cool to be invited to discuss the question outside Parliament by a man who has prevented discussion in Parliament itself, he is willing to meet Sir Howard Vincent in the latter's constituency. Mr. Maclean has already discussed the question before his own constituents and cannot be expected to trouble them so soon with another speech on the same subject. Whether we shall see an oratorical duel between Sir Howard and Mr. Maclean at Sheffield is, I think, very doubtful. The former has enough to do just now to try and get Colonial wines exempted from the new duties announced by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach last night. Up to the time of writing nothing has been settled about a debate in the House of Commons on the new fiscal policy inaugurated by Lord Curzon's Government. In reply to Mr. Maclean and Sir Henry Fowler, the Secretary of State in India stated on Tuesday that the official papers have been received, are being printed, and will shortly be circulated. To Mr. Maclean's inquiry as to whether the Government could now conveniently fix a day for discussing the subject, Lord George referred "the honourable member" to the First Lord of the Treasury. Thereupon Mr. Maclean repeated the question to the leader of the House. Mr. Balfour's reply was as follows:—I am afraid that it is impossible in the present state of public business for me to give any pledge with regard to a day for the discussion of the Sugar Bounties question, although it is, I admit, a question of much interest, and one the discussion of which the Government have no reason to fear." It is stated in circles interested in the West Indian colonies that the Indian legislation which has aroused Mr. Maclean's ire was agreed upon between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Curzon before the latter left England; but the wish may be father to the thought.

SIR MUNCHERJEE BHOWNUGGREE, M. P.

Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, M. P., returned to town yesterday from a brief visit to the West of England, where he has been lecturing on Indian topics to the members of the Exeter Junior Constitutional Union. A chatty contributor to one of the local journals comments as follows on Sir Muncherjee's appearance in the county town of Devonshire:—"I find that he is not so black as he is painted by some of his yellow opponents, and is not so green as the minority in Bethnal Green would like to believe. Metaphorically he is blue to the backbone, and of course has blue blood running through his veins. He glories in being a Conservative and a supporter of Lord Salisbury's Government, but in his love for his native country he places the interests of India above party controversy His argument is that British rule in India cannot be properly effective so long as it is treated in a party spirit, and he fully demonstrated this by instancing the thoughtless action of the Radical party in the House of Commons in making a party question of the frontier war, especially having regard to the policy of the Gladstonian Government over Chitral. There would have been war, said Sir M. Bhownuggree, whichever party was in power. The hon. member, however, does not hesitate to point out what he considers to be weak spots in the British administration." I see that Sir Muncherjee confirms the reports that Sir Stafford Northcote, second son of the late Lord Iddesleigh, has determined to retire from political life. The disappearance of this honoured name from the House of Commons will be generally regretted. It is rumoured that Sir Stafford Northcote is one of the necessarily large class of disappointed politicians. Rumour credits him with having desired a Colonial Governorship, and certainly he has higher claims to such a distinction than some who have lately been promoted to that exalted position. But nowadays nobody seems thought worthy of the higher Colonial Governorship who is not a peer. The colonials are mainly to blame for this, for although they pride themselves on their democratic principles, they dearly love a Lord, especially a rich one, and think themselves hardly used if a mere Commoner is sent out as the Queen's representative. Sir Stafford Northcote, though himself not a rich man, is married to a lady who is very well off, the adopted daughter of the Canadian peer, Lord Mount Stephen. Her chances of some day being immensely wealthy have been diminished by Lord Mount Stephen having re-married about eighteen months ago.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Nobody in these days is safe from the ubiquitous interviewer. Miss Manning the hon. Secretary of that useful but unpretending—perhaps too unpretending, association which concerns itself with social and educational matters in India, has had to pay the penalty. The account of a conversation she recently had with a lady interviewer appears appropriately enough in one of the two London Sunday papers directed by a member of the fair sex. I allude to the "Sunday Times," which, as everyone knows, is edited by Mrs. Beer, who has worked so hard on behalf of the wretched man now languishing on the Ile du Diable. Miss Manning reports that things have lately become much disorganised in Bombay, especially some phases of education, as a result of the plague, and says that it "will take years to regain ground." Speaking generally she was struck afresh by the variety in the schools and by their increased numbers. "The movement," she says, "is certainly spreading. I think I noticed most improvement at Madras, both in the style of the teaching and in the greater interest of the girls. They are so fond of school that the mothers and grandmothers have to give way and let them go." Asked whether education remains very bookish in India, Miss Manning replied:—"It is still too much so, but there is an improvement. Hygiene, domestic economy, sewing and drawing in some parts have more time devoted to them. The Madras Code is very practical. Mrs. Brander has done excellent work there, as you know, and Calcutta will soon follow suit. Generally speaking, the women of the West Coast are a good deal more advanced than those of the East, who are the last to accept new ideas." With reference to the mixed parties of the Ahmedabad Ladies' Institute, the interviewer inquired if the native ladies had taken to cycling. "I am not sure of Ahmedabad," said Miss Manning, "but they do at Bombay—at least the Parsee ladies." The interviewer exclaimed: "What a singular sight to see an Indian lady on her machine. I should have the same sensation as if I saw a nun mounted." Well, hospital nurses are in a sense the nuns of London, and I have seen one of these "ministering angels" in nurses' costume careering along the Thames Embankment. I cannot say that the sight produced in me any sensation except that I thought she looked very vulgar; but that feature is not uncommon in wheelwomen who affect eccentricity in attire when they go abroad on their "bikes."

THE DEATH ROLL.

LADY FRERE.

The funeral of Lady Frere, C. I., at St. Paul's Cathedral, this morning, testified not only to the widespread and affectionate esteem in which she was held, but to the devotion of her lamented husband's old Indian friends to his memory. The first part of the mournful ceremony was performed in the chapel of the Crypt to the east of Sir Bartle Frere's grave. Half-an-hour in advance the chapel was filled, in spite of the inclement weather, with distinguished mourners, prominent among whom were Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Lord Chelmsford, and others well known in London Society, and numerous representatives of India and the India Office, such as Sir Frederick Goldsmid, Sir Henry Green, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Dighton Probyn, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Edwyn S. Dawes, Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. Alexander Rogers, and Mr. Frank Wyllie. Nothing could have been more simple and dignified than the service held in the subterranean chapel or more impressive and affecting than the singing by the open grave side of the hymn:

O God our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home.

Although in her eightieth year Lady Frere's death might have been expected at any time it came when it did quite as a surprise. It occurred on Sunday, at Miss Frere's residence, No. 8, Walpole Street, Chelsea, where the deceased had gone a few days before while her own house in Bryanston square was being repainted. On Wednesday, the 5th instant, she fell slightly ill with influenza, but nothing was thought of it. Pneumonia, however, supervened and carried her off. So little apprehensive was she of her approaching end, and so courageously was she looking forward to her recovery, that only a few minutes before she breathed her last she was talking most cheerfully to those around her and giving kindly directions in regard to some friends in whom she was interested. She died indeed as she had lived, full of bravery and of solicitude for others. It was just this which endeared her to everyone brought in contact with Sir Bartle Frere and his family in India and made her so popular a helpmate to her husband when he was Governor of Bombay. The daughter of a Governor (Sir George Arthur) born "in the purple," so to say, she made a perfect wife to a Governor, while her devotion to the memory of his illustrious name and unsullied character is at once the highest evidence of her own excellence and the noblest attestation of Sir Bartle Frere's worth and of his distinction as an Anglo-Indian and Colonial statesman.

SIR M. MONIER-WILLIAMS.

The death of Dr. Leitner has been quickly followed by that of another Oriental scholar, Sir Monier Monier-Williams, who like Lady Frere had close ties with Bombay. Sir Monier was wintering as usual at Cannes, where early in March he contracted a chill after influenza. This was followed by pneumonia. He seemed to be getting well again, when about a fortnight ago he had a relapse which ended fatally on Tuesday. You will have already published particulars of his distinguished and busy life, and I need not recapitulate his contributions to Orientalism beyond recalling that his translation of the Sanskrit drama, "Sakuntala" ("The Lost Ring"), occupies a place in Sir John Lubbock's list of the Hundred Best Books. Everyone is asking what will become of the Indian Institute at Oxford now that Sir M. Monier-Williams is gone. He was the Indian Institute; and it is difficult to see who is to fill the position he has so honourably filled in this respect at the famous University on the banks of the Isis.

Other deaths announced this week are those of Sir Henry Somerville Boynton, Bart., Major-General A. De Lisle, of the old Bombay Engineers, Colonel James Hewett, R.A., Mr. Godfrey Bland, First Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington; Brigade-Surgeon Decimus Filina de Hodgson; Mr. Edmond Turner, retured County Court Judge; Mr. Almaric Rumsey, Professor of Indian Jurisprudence at King's College, London; Mr. Thomas Moffit Stevens, editor of the "Law Journal;" Mr. James Service ex-Premier of Victoria and one of the best type of Colonial Ministers; and Mr. Lascar Catargi, late Prime Minister of Roumania.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will, I presume, shortly publish an account of the meeting of this body which was held ten days ago. I do not wonder that the proceedings are conducted in camera. They will only bear as much of the light of day as the Trustees dare let in on them. It seems to me, sir, that the Trustees are beginning entirely at the wrong end of their work. The primary object of their institution, I take it, was to improve the condition of the Native Town and so remove the causes of plague and other epidemics. Instead of devoting attention to this, we find them endeavouring to improve the work of Sir Bartle Frere—which is next to impossible,—tinkering with the Cooperage and Marine Lines and Fort recreation grounds, work which is as absurd as it is unnecessary. One gentleman, speaking of the recreation grounds, said Bombay was "not worse off than many English towns," and he added there was the harbour on one side and Back Bay on the other—to play on? Could any comparison be more absurd or childish. More room is wanted in a tropical than in a temperate country, and if the Trustee didn't know that, he ought to have. We shall some day be asked to believe that the appointment of the Trust was our present Governor's most memorable work. No doubt! The effects promise to be the spoliation of "Bombay the Beautiful," and that will be something to remember him by. Is there no way of restricting the action of the Trust, preventing Vandalism and directing its members' superfluous energy into channels in which it may benefit the people who were meant to be benefited? Let the Trust do what lies for them to do in the Bazaar, resting assured that Freretown was planned and laid out by a genius. Had the plan of its great founder been loyally adhered to and capably followed, we should not to-day have had the approaches to Bombay a contemptible lot of narrow little streets which when the new paint and brick-work shall have been washed by the monsoon, will become squalid slums such as we have now in Modikhana. The Improvement Trust, I repeat, is wasting its time and irritating the people. What has become of the Ratepayers' Association which was talked of? I should like to hear of it, for several European acquaintances of mine as well as myself would be glad to join it and help save Bombay from the hands of the spoiler.—Yours, &c.,

April 29. AN OLD RESIDENT.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CLOWES.

CAPTAIN H. CLOWES (I. S. C.) many friends will read with deep regret the news, received this mail, of his death, which occurred on April 6th, at the National Hospital, Bloomsbury, London. Captain Clowes had for some time past been suffering from general ill-health, and proceeded on a year's furlough in August last, hoping to return at the completion of that time. Captain Clowes entered the Bombay Commissariat Department in 1887, and did good service in Bombay during the second plague visitation. He was well known and universally popular both in Poona and Bombay, and was at one time a familiar figure in all the big cricket matches in the former station. Cut off in the prime of his life and service, he leaves a wife and one little son, for whom his friends must feel the deepest sympathy.

MR. SMITH, MR. BRUCE, AND MR. HUGHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the letter from the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, which appears in your issue of to-day, allow me to say that Mr. Bruce is mistaken in supposing I told him that Mr. A. J. Hughes came here to see me and obtain hints from me.

The object imputed to Mr. Hughes must be simply an inference Mr. Bruce himself drew.

The matter will I think be put in its true light by the following quotation from a letter I wrote to Dr. Bhalchandra on the 20th April.

I said:—"I have met Mr. Hughes a few times when on two separate occasions he has been in Bombay and we have exchanged views on sanitary matters, but that does not constitute Mr. Hughes a pupil of mine any more than it constitutes me a pupil of Mr. Hughes."—Yours, etc.,

JAMES W. SMITH, M. Inst. C. E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.

Municipal Office, April 29.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	4	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	8	34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	11	6	29
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	6	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	32	7	37
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	3	14
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	27	43
Total	74	60	191
Same date last year	58	47	144

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	4	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	6	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	2	3	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	3	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	1	15
G Mahim and Worlee	0	2	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	16	26
Total	40	36	148
Total plague deaths to date	45,333	39,482	

Commenting on the plague of the week ending April 22, Colonel Wilkins, I. M. S., Special Plague Medical Officer, writes:—There is a further decrease in the admissions from plague this week and a slight decrease in the rate of mortality from this disease. Relapsing fever shows no abatement, the number of cases keeping about the same. The numbers in the health camps are reducing and the people are returning to their houses in the city, chiefly owing to the heavy fall of rain and consequent discomfort of camp life. The total number of persons in private camps is 3,324.

BANDORA.

There were 2 attacks and no deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality, on Saturday.

LORD DUFFERIN, proposing the toast of prosperity to yachting at the opening of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club's new club-house at Bangor, on April 12, said the club, which had reached its majority, had now entered into possession of its family mansion, and he trusted that that house would prove a pillar stone whereby they would become the most famous club in the world, by reason of having won the America Cup contest, which they were all looking forward to with such interest. The Lord Mayor of Belfast hoped that the Marquess would long preside over the club. Sir Thomas Lipton telegraphed an apology for non-attendance, stating that he hoped to be soon at Bangor with his new yacht. Subsequently Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, alluding to the America Cup challenge, said that their American friends had treated the Ulster committee most fairly in arranging the contest, and he trusted that the race would have the effect of uniting England and America more closely, both from a political and sporting aspect.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE QUESTION OF OPEN SPACES.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 20th April:—

Considered the following report of the Land Committee, No. VIII, dated 14th April 1899:—

(1). "Hornby Road Plot—Liability for the construction of roads near the New Masonic Hall."—We have considered a reference from Government concerning the question of the apportionment of the cost of the new roads to be constructed on the Hornby Road Plot—(a) from Hornby Road to Wrandby Road, South of the New Masonic Hall—(b) from the last mentioned road running North-Eastwards to join the Hornby Road behind the Galaxy Theatre; and (c) a short length of road in extension of the existing road at the back of the blocks of buildings fronting Hornby Road, North of Ravelin Street, and have approved of Government being addressed in the following terms:—That the cost of the roads may reasonably be shared in proportion to the length of frontage on each vesting in the Trust and vesting in Government respectively.

The actual lengths are:—

	Lineal feet. Govt. lands.	Lineal feet. Trust lands.	Percentage. Govt.	Percentage. Trust.
Road A, B, C, D	648	769	46	54
" C, E, F	778	901	57	43
" G, H	54	109	35	65

Divided in these proportions the estimates stand—

	Amount. Govt. Rs.	Amount. Trust. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Road A, B, C, D	7,392	8,454	15,846
" C, E, F	10,943	8,256	19,199
" G, H	135	222	357
	18,387	16,963	35,352

The land to be occupied by the roads vests in the Trust who have an establishment which could supervise the work, but if left to be undertaken by them it would have to await the issue of a loan. It would therefore be most convenient for Government to execute the work, the Board agreeing to repay to Government the share of the actual cost determined by the percentages shown in para. 2; such repayment to be made from the first loan raised by the Board in the manner provided in Section 69 (3) for the repayment of expenditure incurred by Government on behalf of the Board prior to the formation of the Trust. As the loan will be raised within the current official year there is presumably no objection to this course. It is understood that in the circumstances no charge will be made for supervision on the part of the permanent Government Engineering staff.

It is desirable that all these roads should be made without delay and there will be economy in carrying out the work as a whole. The papers will be laid on the table at the next meeting of the Board.

HORNBY ROAD PLOT.

Application for building site.—We have considered an application for the lease of plot No. 36, on the Wandby Road, measuring about 783 5-9 square yards for the purpose of building residential quarters thereon and we recommend that the plot be offered on lease for 99 years on the usual Esplanade conditions at the following rates of rent:—For the first 10 years, Rs. 1 per square yard per annum; for the next 10 years, Rs. 1 1-2 per square yard per annum; for the next 30 years, Rs. 2 per square yard per annum; for the remaining 49 years Rs. 2 1-2 per square yard per annum, equivalent at 4 per cent. to Rs. 39·05 per quare yard.

KENNEDY SEA FACE.

Resumption of a portion of the area by Government.—We have considered a letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, intimating that a plot of additional land measuring 13·80 poles (417·45 square yards) being part of the area of the Kennedy Seaface is urgently required by Government for transfer to the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the purpose of extending the down platform of the Church Gate Street Station, Northwards. We recommend that the land be made over to Government at once without waiting for the expiry of the period of notice required by the Act.

SITE FOR SWIMMING BATH.

We have considered a letter from Messrs. D. C. and F. C. Golvala, accepting the Trustees' terms for the lease of a site on the foreshore of Back Bay for the purpose of erecting thereon a swimming bath for the various native communities, but asking that the Trustees' sanction may be obtained to their proposal that similar applications from other parties for the erection of a salt-water swimming bath in the city may not be entertained for at least 50 years to come. We think that the parties should be informed that their proposal cannot be accepted.

MARINE LINES, WELLINGTON LINES, AND CHAUPATI ESTATES.

Enquiry as to building sites.—We have considered a letter from the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, as submitted by the Engineer, asking—To be furnished with plans of plots Nos. 5 (Marine Lines) and 6 (Wellington Lines). If these plots can be reserved for the railway as they propose building quarters for their superior staff, the intention being to build not less than 24 blocks, of which some would be large single bungalows and the remainder smaller houses in double units. If there are any plots available near Charni Road station and at what rate per square yard. We recommend that copies of the plans asked for may be sent. It should be stated that as soon as a decision has been come to as to laying out the plots applications will be invited publicly, but the Board cannot reserve any of the sites pending such notification. The plots that have been laid out for building sites nearest to the Charni Road station are those at Chaupati, but the rates of rent have not yet been fixed and the Board do not intend to dispose of them at present.

ferred to in para. 5) on the west, the Wodehouse Road on the south and the road running from the Band Stand to the Wellington Fountain (Mayo Road) on the north and comprising the Wellington Lines plot with the narrow strip referred to in para. 5 to be appropriated from the Cooperage plot, be laid out in building sites for residential purposes according to the plan hereto attached.

This plan provides for a central garden space with ample spaces on each flank for ventilation between the several blocks of buildings.

We propose that the central garden shall be maintained by the Board as a recreation ground for the sole use of the residents.

The garden spaces between the several blocks will be leased to the adjoining lessees on conditions prohibiting their ever being built upon, and no charge will be made for these areas.

At the three corners large plots are reserved which will be available for large buildings. The other building blocks on the west and north fronts are in pairs, and on the south are single blocks. Each plot measures 150×60 or 1,086 square yards exclusive of the garden spaces.

It is contemplated that each residence shall be set back 24 feet from the line of frontage to allow of each house having a small front garden.

No stables or coach houses will be allowed.

Cook-rooms will be allowed in the back yards, but accommodation for servants should, we consider, be provided in the main building either on the ground floor or as the lessees may deem advisable. It is not desirable in an arrangement such as designed to crowd the back yards with servants' quarters.

We recommend that the plots be offered on lease for 99 years on the usual Esplanade building and other conditions. The lessees to be allowed free occupation for two years for the purpose of building, and the leases to date from the end of that term or from the date of the completion of the building in carcase whichever is earlier.

Also para. 2 of Land Committee's report No. VII, dated 10th April 1899, as follows :—

WELLINGTON LINES PLOT.

Laying out plot for building sites.—We have, in terms of T. R. No. 27 of the 14th March 1899, considered the alternative plan prepared by Mr. G. A. Anderson for laying out the Wellington Lines Plot, and considering that the land is of such value as to make building on the bungalow system too costly, we are unanimous in preferring the design for laying out the plot with a triangular garden space in the centre.

We however recommend a slight alteration in the plan previously approved by us whereby all the plots are detached with garden spaces of 30 feet between every pair of plots. This reduces the number of plots from 23 to 22. The arrangement is shown on Engineer's plan No. 170.

Resolution.—The report of the Land Committee, No. IV, dated 22rd February 1899, is adopted, the plan for laying out the plot being modified as recommended in the further report of the Committee, No. VII (para 2), dated 10th April 1899. The necessary steps for giving effect to the several recommendations of the Committee should be taken under the orders of the Chairman. Applications to lease the several plots should be invited by public advertisement.

THE MARINE LINES ESTATE.

Considered the following report of the Land Committee, No. IX, dated 17th April 1899, regarding the laying out of the Marine Lines Estate.

THE MARINE LINES ESTATE—ITEM 5, SCHEDULE C.

The papers relating to the proposals for dealing with this property were under the consideration of your Committee from 12th to 30th January 1899. They were then circulated for the opinion of the Trustees who are not members of the Committee, with a view to a full discussion, and the several opinions recorded have received most careful consideration.

Your Committee after an inspection of the ground fully recognize the desirability of in no way curtailing the area available for recreation west of the Esplanade Road from Church Gate Street to the Marine Lines Hospital.

They observe that this area is bounded on the west by the line of telegraph poles and the avenue of trees at the back of the old row of houses east of the Marine Lines Road.

They recommend for the acceptance of the Board the proposal that the area west of this boundary comprising a strip of land about 180 feet wide and 1,700 feet in length, being the area formerly (and now partially) occupied by bungalows, be leased for building purposes, and that the whole of the rest of the plot being the area now used for recreation, be reserved for that purpose.

The strip to be devoted to building to be reserved for residential quarters and to be laid out with wide garden spaces to secure ample ventilation.

We estimate the return from building sites to be thus reserved will represent the interest on a capital of 15 lakhs.

Resolution—The report of the Land Committee, No. IX, dated 17th April 1899, is adopted. Proposals for laying out the building area comprising the strip east of the Marine Lines Road extending from the south boundary of the Port Health Officer's Bungalow to the south boundary of old Bungalow No. 43, should be submitted for the approval of the Board with a view to applications for the right to lease the sites being invited.

OPEN SPACES IN THE FORT.

Considered the following report of the Land Committee, No. X, dated 17th April 1899, on letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, forwarding copy of a letter addressed to Government regarding the undesirability of utilizing for building purposes the open spaces in the Fort and the Marine Lines now used for recreation.

Your Committee have carefully considered these papers, including the minutes recorded by the Trustees to whom they have been circulated.

They observe that the resolution recorded by the Corporation refers to the open spaces in the neighbourhood of the Fort and the Marine Lines used at any time of the year for recreation purposes.

The following is a complete statement of the open spaces which come under this category :—

		Approximate areas available for Games. Otherwise. Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.
1. Cooperage ...	Football Ground	27,100	...
	Road	...	...
	Compound of bungalow.	...	...
	Land south of bungalow.	...	206,00
2. Wellington Lines		65,200	...
3. Tennis courts near Y. M. C. A.		5,600	...
4. Plot south of Secretariat		17,700	...
5. University Gardens		...	18,000
6. Oval in front of Secretariat		...	112,800
7. Land west of Oval		...	76,000
8. Marine Lines		151,000*	...
9. Parade Ground		213,000	...
10. Elphinstone Circle Garden		...	12,600
11. Bazar Gate Street Garden		...	2,900
12. Triangular plot behind School of Art		35,000	...
13. Kennedy Sea Face, Marine Lines Station to Wodehouse Bridge		...	158,000
Total		514,600	398,900
Grand Total =		913,500 =	1887 acres

The Crescent in front of the Sailor's Home is not included as it is not used for recreation purposes.

* Excludes strip along Marine Lines road formerly (and now partly) occupied by bungalows, which is not available for recreation.

The areas and population of the divisions of the City adjacent to these open spaces are as follows :—

	Area. Acres.	Population.	Density per acre.
Lower and Middle Colaba	2304·5	13,823	5·2·3
Fort South	131·70	3,951	30·0
Fort North	183·01	32,317	246·9
Esplanade	632·95	10,064	15·9
	1158·15	60,484	52·2

The area as a whole is thus very thinly populated.

The areas available for recreation are used chiefly by the schools and residents in the Fort and Esplanade, and very little by residents from other parts of the City. Most of the population in Lower and Middle Colaba are mill hands, cartmen, etc., who make no use whatever of the open spaces for recreation. On the other hand many of the residents in the Fort resort to the Parsi, Mahomedan and Hindu Gymkhanas on the sea-faces for recreation. These Gymkhanas are not included in the statement.

It will be safe, to eliminate any possible error in this respect, if the Kennedy Sea-Face (Marine Lines to Wodhouse Bridge) and the triangular plot behind the School of Art are eliminated from the statement and the areas taken as—

	Sq. yds.
Available for games	479,000
Available for other forms of recreation	242,900
	722,500

or, 148 acres, that is, 1 acre to every 408 of population.

In the first place in reference to these areas the greater part of the Wellington Lines plot is to be built upon, but simultaneously the whole of the Cooperage is to be made available for games.

The total area of the two plots taken together is 125,800 square yards, and the following statement shows the effect of the changes proposed :

	Approximate areas. Recreation. Games.	Recreation. Otherwise.	Total.	Appropriated to roads and buildings.	Total.
	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.
Present arrangement. Cooperage plot	27,100	20,000	47,100	12,900	60,000
Wellington Lines.	65,200	.....	65,200	.....	65,200
Total	92,300	20,600	112,900	12,900	125,800
Proposed arrangement. Cooperage plot	68,000	.....	68,000	47,000	.....
Wellington lines.	.....	10,800	10,800	.....	.....
Total	68,000	10,800	78,800	47,000	125 800
Increase	.....	.....	.....	34,100	.....
Decrease	24,300	9,200	34,10	.....	.....

The effect on the totals in the preceding para. will be to alter them as follows :—

	Sq. yds.
Available for games	455,300
Available for other forms of recreation	233,100
Total	688,400

or, 142 acres, that is, 1 acre to every 426 of the population.

These changes, it may be observed, have been unanimously recommended by the Land Committee and approved by a large majority of the Board. It should be remembered that the public have hitherto enjoyed the use of the ground on sufferance only and with the previous consent of the authorities in each individual case. The curtailment in the area available for games during the monsoon partly compensated for by throwing open the whole of the Cooperage will be more than made good by the proposal referred to in the next para. There is, moreover, nothing new in the proposal to build on this area. It has always been the intention to build on it and Government have been trying for years to dispose of a large portion of it for building purposes. They advertised it in 1892 and again subsequently. Lastly, it has been vested in the Board with the intention that it shall be built over and that the proceeds shall form part of the means of executing sanitary improvements in the overcrowded parts of the City. The return the Board will derive from this area will in the aggregate represent the interest on a capital of something like 18 lakhs which, for example, will nearly cover the entire estimated cost of the property to be acquired for the purposes of the First Nagpada Improvement Scheme.

The further change proposed is that, with the sanction of Government, the Oval and the space west thereof shall be made available for sports and games. This does not affect the totals, but alters the distribution thus :—

	Immediately.	Hereafter when the road. is moved.
	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.
Available for games	568,100	644,100
Otherwise	120,300	44,3.0
	688,400	688,400

so that players of games will, if the proposal is sanctioned, be very largely benefited, as the area available for this purpose will be increased from 479,600 (the present area including the Wellington Lines) to 568,000 and ultimately to 644,000 square yards, or by 34 per cent.

There remains the Marine Lines Estate. As to this the fullest weight should, in the opinion of the Committee, be given to the views of those interested in preventing any encroachment on the area hitherto available there for recreation, and your Committee have in their report No. IX of this date recommended a proposal for the acceptance of the Board which will secure this end and will, it is hoped, fully satisfy all reasonable demands in this respect.

It has been shown that, excluding the Kennedy Sea Face and the triangular plot behind the School of Art, but taking account of the change proposed in connection with the Wellington Lines plot, the area available for recreation purposes is equivalent to 1 acre for every 426 of the population, including the population of Lower and Middle Colaba. This is a very large provision according to English standards. In Birmingham, for instance, there is an acre for every 1,300 of the population. In Liverpool it is about the same, and in Glasgow, where so much has been accomplished in forming parks and open spaces on the outskirts of the city, it is between 700 and 800 to the acre. It may be noted that the cost of parks and galleries is there covered to a special extent of 3d. in the £ or 1·1-4 per cent. on the rateable value. Even in Leeds, which is an exceptional case, owing to the enormous extent of the Municipal area which comprises a large proportion of open space, the area available for recreation is 1 acre to every 500 of the population.

As regards Indian cities, military exigencies have preserved to Calcutta a large area in the vicinity of the fort on the Hoogli (Fort William). It is very sparingly used for recreation, and the circumstances are wholly different from Bombay, with the wide expanse of Back Bay on the one and the harbour on the other side of the City. Taken as a whole, the City of Bombay is badly off for recreation grounds; but it is.

NOT WORSE OFF THAN SOME ENGLISH TOWNS.

We estimate that the areas in Bombay available for the purpose measure in the aggregate about 320 acres. Manchester up to quite recently had only 127 acres of recreation grounds, and now, with a population of 534,299 has only 215 acres, which is nearly exactly the same proportion as in Bombay.

The remedy is to acquire lands for parks and recreation grounds in the near suburbs where land is comparatively cheap and not too far removed from crowded centres.

We suggest that a copy of these observations be communicated to the President of the Corporation, with the remark that their representation has received careful consideration and that from the explanations furnished it will be understood that the proposals of the Board involve no curtailment of the areas available for games and sports; that, on the contrary, in their entirety, if Government sanction the proposals referred to in para. 8, they contemplate a considerable addition to the present area, and at the same time secure the fulfilment of the intention with which these properties have been vested in the Board, namely, their utilization for building purposes to an extent that will very materially assist in meeting the cost of improvements in the Native Town.

Resolution.—The report of the Land Committee, No. X, dated 17th April 1899, is adopted, and the President of the Municipal Corporation should be addressed in the terms recommended.

(To be Continued.)

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, Captain C. T. Denney, with English mails of the 14th April, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 5 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She experienced easterly wind in the Gulf of Aden, as far as Socotra, thence moderate S. W. winds and swell as far as long. 63° E., thence variable wind (northerly) to arrival. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Brown, Mr P	Murray, Lieut
Chesney, Capt	Owen, Lieut
Christie, Sergt-Maj and Mrs	Oliver, Mrs, child and infant
Cardwell, Lieut	Parr Capt
Dickson, Lieut	Ritchie, Lieut
Gilsay, Lieut	Rawlinson, Lieut
Hayley, Lieut	Smith, Lieut
Hamilton, Capt	Twiss, Lieut
Hansen, Mr	Trueman, Lieut
Jackson, Capt	Torvie, Lieut
Kendall, Lieut	Tembie, Dr
Kendall, Lieut B R G	Wood, Mrs, child and 2 ts
Knaggs, Lieut	Whigham, Lieut
Mansfield, Mr L	Weeding, Lieut
Mitchell, Lieut	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aybuet, Major	Kirkbride, Mr
Browne, Major	McAllister, Mr
Bethune, Maj	Rooke, Capt
Eddis, Miss A R	Spence, Mr
Gale, Mr A	Winton, De Mr
Hodson, Capt	Winton, De Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Bartholomews, Mr	Robson, Mr

FROM ADEN.—Paduiz, Lieut

YACHT CLUB RACES.

HANDICAP allowances and result of the races sailed on Saturday :—

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cp.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Stella	Scr	Col H W Boyd, I M S.	5 40 17	1 40 17
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5 42 43	1 42 43
Kismet	8	Mr W P Symonds	5 55 21	1 47 21
Mannikin	17	Officers, R A	Gave up.	
Pixeo	30	Messrs E R Smetham and G E Howse	Gave up.	
Melody	8	Mr J B K Macbeth	Gave up.	

Course No. 9.—1st prize won by Stella, 2nd prize won by Turquoise and 3rd prize won by Kismet.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Finishing Time. H. M. S.
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 45 8
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 45 15
Midget	Officers, R A	5 50 5
Maud	Mr G T W Olver	5 55 12
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	Did not start.

Course—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon and round N Karanja Buoy, leaving both marks to starboard; round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port and thence to finish at Committee Vessel.

Course—1st prize won by Tomtit and 2nd prize won by Meg.

A BLUE BOOK (Turkey, No. 1, 1899) was issued on April 12, containing further correspondence respecting the affairs of Crete. The correspondence begins with the Russian proposal for the appointment of Prince George as High Commissioner, which was officially communicated to the other co-operating Powers on Oct. 26, 1898, and covers the period of the evacuation of the Island by the Turks and of Prince George's accession to office up to the departure of Admiral Noel and the termination of the Admiral's mission in January last. All the more important matters referred to have been already substantially made public. One of the last despatches of the series conveys to the Admiralty Lord Salisbury's request that "the thanks and approval of her Majesty's Government should be communicated through Sir G. Noel to the British contingent of the international force."

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

ANALYSIS.

THE main features of the Budget can best be set out in tabular form. The first table shows in gross how the accounts for last year balanced :—

BALANCE-SHEET FOR 1898-99.	£
Gross revenue raised	117,857,070
Paid into Local Taxation Account	9,021,000
Retained for the Exchequer	108,836,000
Spent by the Exchequer	108,150,000
Realised surplus	186,000

The next table shows in detail what amounts the different items of revenue yielded to the Exchequer during the past year, and what they are expected to yield during the current year if taxation remained unchanged :—

ESTIMATED REVENUE ON BASIS OF EXISTING TAXATION.

	Exchequer Receipts in 1898-99.	Estimate for 1899-1900 at Present Rate of Taxation.
	£	£
Customs	20,850,000	21,350,000
Excise	29,200,000	29,850,000
Estate, etc., Duties	11,400,000	11,150,000
Stamps	7,630,000	7,800,000
Land Tax	770,000	800,000
House Duty	1,600,000	1,650,000
Income Tax	18,000,000	18,300,000
Total from Taxes	89,450,000	90,700,000
Post Office	12,710,000	13,200,000
Telegraph Service	3,150,000	3,200,000
Crown Lands	430,000	450,000
Suez Canal Shares, etc.	713,000	787,000
Miscellaneous	1,883,000	1,850,000
Total Non-tax Revenue	18,886,000	19,587,000
Total Revenue	108,336,000	110,287,000

From the above figures it will be seen that the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimates that the natural growth of the revenue, owing to the great prosperity of the country, will give him nearly 2,000,000£. more of revenue this year than last year. On the other hand, a very large increase of expenditure has been foreshadowed in the Estimates already presented to Parliament. The extent of this increase and the items under which it arises are shown in the next table :—

EXPENDITURE—PAST AND PROSPECTIVE.

	Spent in 1898-99. £	Estimated for 1899-1900. £
National Debt Fund (Fixed Charge)	25,000,000	25,000,000
Consolidated Fund Charges	2,044,030	1,603,000
Local Taxation Charges		1,147,000
Army	20,000,000	21,017,000
Navy	24,063,000	26,595,000
Civil Services and Education	22,025,000	22,180,000
Collection of Taxes	2,816,000	2,813,000
Post Office	3,030,000	3,453,000
Telegraphs	3,347,000	3,638,000
Packet Service	820,000	731,000
	108,150,000	112,027,000

If this table and the one immediately preceding it be compared it will be seen that while the revenue is only estimated to increase by 1,951,000£., an increased expenditure of no less than 4,777,000£. is foreshadowed. Therefore, if no alterations were made in taxation and the expenditure remained the same there would be a very large deficit. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach provides for this deficit by reducing expenditure and by increasing taxation. The only item of expenditure, as above detailed, within his control is the fixed charge for the National Debt. This charge covers the annual interest payable on the debt; it also covers the various terminable annuities, and finally leaves a considerable margin which is used to reduce the debt by buying up Consols and cancelling them. This margin, known as the New Sinking Fund, the Chancellor of the Exchequer now proposes to diminish by 2,000,000£., so that the fixed charge of the debt will be 23,000,000£. instead of 25,000,000£. The effect of this diminution of the Sinking Fund is to reduce the prospective deficit to the small amount of 640,000£. In order to meet this he proposes to place new stamps on certain Stock Exchange and other securities, and new duties on wine. The first brings in 450,000£., and the second 420,000£., or 870,000£. altogether; thus converting the deficit into a small surplus of 230,000£.

THE NEW TAXES.

The following are the particulars of the new taxes :—

1. 5s., per 100£. on the nominal value of all foreign or colonial bonds.

2. 2s. 6d., per 100£. on the loan capital or debenture stock created by any company or corporation.

3. An increase from 2s. to 5s. per 100£. on the capital of companies.

4. An increase from 1d. to 6d. on letters of allotment and renunciation.

5. An increase from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per gallon on wine not exceeding 30 deg. of proof spirit.

6. An increase from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per gallon on wine between 31 and 42 deg.

7. An increase from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per gallon in the surtax on sparkling wines.

8. A new surtax of 3s. per gallon on still wine imported in bottles.

THE TERMINABLE ANNUITIES.

In addition to these changes in taxation, and in addition to the reduction of the Sinking Fund, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach proposes to make a new arrangement with regard to some of the terminable annuities. Under the existing arrangements annuities to the value of 2,200,000£. will expire in 1902. It is proposed to convert these into annuities lasting till 1923. This conversion will, of course, set free a considerable sum of money, which is to be employed to meet fresh annuities, which will also be timed to terminate in 1923. That year is selected because Consols will then be redeemable at par. These changes do not in any way affect this year's Budget.

The twelve o'clock rule having been suspended, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (in Committee of Ways and Means) made the financial statement for the year. Referring at the onset to the general prosperity of the country, he observed that the past year had not been without clouds on the political horizon, but that they had happily passed away. When a year ago he framed his estimate of the revenue he was told he was too sanguine, and the pundits said that there certainly would be a deficit, and that his proposal to reduce taxation was unjustifiable. Events, however, had proved that he was right and his critics wrong. There had been a realised surplus and he was entitled to credit for not having extracted from the pockets of the taxpayers more than was required for the necessities of the country.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach then gave a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the past year, particulars of which will be found in another column.

Coming to the subject of the estimated expenditure for 1899-1900 he said that it was 112,927,000£., an increase of 6,098,000£. Having explained the principal causes of the increase, he pointed out that it followed a similar increase of more than 5,000,000£. last year, and that the total increase in our estimated expenditure, if they included the Local Taxation Account, was no less than 19,070,000£. more than it was four years ago. If, he continued, this increase of expenditure was to go on, the country must make up its mind not only to a large increase in existing taxation, but also to discover new and productive sources of revenue. Such an increase would lead to a reaction against this great expenditure, which he should greatly deplore, for the result would be to reduce the efficiency and strength of our defensive forces to the point at which they unhappily stood in the last generation. Therefore he hoped that the rate of increase would not continue, and that the cost of armaments might be reduced as a result of the approaching Peace Conference. He could not honestly hold out any expectation that the Estimates were likely to be reduced to the level existing some years ago, because a saving in one direction would, he was convinced, be balanced by an increase of expenditure in another. The expenditure of the present year, therefore, could not be looked upon as temporary. But during the time that our naval and military expenditure had been constantly increasing we had devoted no less than 29,290,000£. to paying off our old debt. He invited the Committee to examine the system under which the Debt was paid off, and showed that we were approaching a very remarkable period in the history of the terminable annuities and of the New Sinking Fund. In 1902 and 1904 no less than 7,000,000£. a year would fall into the New Sinking Fund, and if no fresh arrangements were made the fund would be increased until in 1905 it would amount to 9,214,000£. a year. In his opinion, the New Sinking Fund ought not to be allowed to increase to such an extent. If it were there would be a temptation that no Parliament could resist to devote a very large portion of the money to some large remission of taxation. What he proposed to do, therefore, was to prolong the Savings Bank annuities from 1905 until 1911, with the result that the annual charge for them would be reduced. He proposed to cancel the book debt of 13,000,000£. to the Savings Banks which was established in 1896, and also to cancel 15,000,000£. of Consols now held for the Savings Banks by the National Debt Commissioners, and in the place of the book debt and Consols so cancelled to set up terminable annuities of 745,000£. and 870,000£. expiring in the year 1923, when Consols would be redeemable at par. The right hon. gentleman next laid down certain principles which he held ought to guide the House in dealing with the fixed debt charge, and said that the taxpayers ought to provided millions a year for the interest on the old debt and its redemption were entitled to benefit by such reduction in the interest on the Debt as might from time to time occur. In the true interests of the Sinking Fund they should not only prolong the Savings Bank annuities and set up other annuities, but should also reduce the fixed debt charge from 25,000,000£. to 23,000,000£. a year. If they did that they would still have this year 5,815,000£. for the reduction of the Debt. He claimed that this should be done in the interests of the present taxpayers, who had spent untold millions on the admirable Navy that had been the main factor in the past year in saving us from war. He next explained that if these proposals were accepted he would have to provide for an expenditure of 110,927,000£. Against that on the existing basis of taxation, he expected a total revenue of 110,287,000£., which left nearly 900,000£. to be obtained in order to balance the account and leave a reasonable margin for contingencies. He saw no justification and no necessity for anything like a new departure in taxation. As a result of the reduction of the duty on tobacco the revenue, he believed, would reap a golden harvest in the future from increased consumption, and, therefore he proposed to look elsewhere for his sources of supply. He proposed two new stamp duties—a duty of 5s. per 100£., on the nominal value of all documents representing foreign or colonial bonds, stocks, or shares which were not at present liable to any duty, to be paid on the first occasion when any such document was negotiated here. His second proposal was to impose the ordinary mortgage duty of 2s. 6d. per 100£. on loan capital or debenture stock created by any corporation or company under statute. He also proposed that the companies' capital duty stamp of 2s. per 100£ should be raised to 5s. and that letters of allotment and renunciation should bear a 6d. stamp in future. The total yield from these increased stamp duties was estimated at 450,000£. He also proposed an increase of indirect taxation upon wine. The present duty was 1s. per gallon on wine not exceeding 30 deg. of proof spirit, 2s. 6d. on wine between 30 deg. and 42 deg. and a surtax of 2s. on sparkling wine. He wished to raise the duty to 1s. 6d. per gallon on wine not exceeding 30 deg., and to 3s. on wine between 30 deg. and 42 deg., and to increase the surtax on sparkling wine to 2s. 6d. He also imposed a duty of 3s. per gallon on still wine imposed in bottle. From these changes he anticipated an increase of revenue of 420,000£. The total increased taxation which he proposed would thus be 870,000£. Treating the items of his final balance sheet, the right hon. gentleman arrived at a revenue of 111,157,000£., as against an expenditure of 110,927,000£., which left a small margin of 230,000£. for contingencies. He resumed his seat amid cheers, having spoken for a little over two hours.

Sir H. Fowler regretted greatly that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to provide for the additional expenditure of the country by reducing the amount available for the payment of the National Debt. In a time of unexampled prosperity it was astonishing that the Government should propose to diminish by 2,000,000£. the annual reduction of that Debt. He reproved them for having spent large sums of public money for the benefit of special classes in the community, and urged them to take measures to prevent the evasion of the death duties.

Mr. Courtney agreed with Sir H. Fowler's views as to the National Debt, and expressed a fear, which was echoed by subsequent speakers, that the proposed new wine duties would be regarded by foreign countries with great disfavour.

Sir W. Harcourt, who was loudly cheered more than once, described the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with reference to the Debt as disastrous. It seemed as if the right hon. gentleman, whose lapse from financial virtue he deplored, was determined not to ask the country to provide the money required to meet its obligations. The right hon. gentleman's degeneracy scheme amounted to an admission to the world that we were too weak and cowardly to face our responsibilities.

In the desultory discussion which ensued Sir H. Vincent, Mr. Gold, Mr. Banbury, Sir S. Montagu, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir C. Dilke, and many other members took part.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his reply, commented on the circumstance that no member who had objected to his proposals with regard to the fixed Debt charge had suggested any particular form of taxation as an alternative. He described Sir W. Harcourt's statements as inaccurate, and declared that the country was paying its way and its obligations, and that if his plan were accepted it would continue to do so. Referring to the new wine duties, he ridiculed the notion that foreign countries would adopt serious measures of retaliations; and, replying to the argument that the duty might hamper the wine trade of our colonies, he asserted that such trade was infinitesimal, and that the tax would after all amount to no more than about 1d. a bottle.

The formal resolutions sanctioning the changes in the wine and stamp duties were then agreed to, as was also a resolution for altering the law relating to the National Debt.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to one o'clock.

BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS' SERVICES.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued giving a return showing the length of service (from date of first commission) of lieutenants promoted to captains, captains promoted to majors, and majors promoted to lieutenant-colonels in each year respectively for 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898 in the following British Services—namely, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry and Infantry of the Line (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 148, of 1892). The return was moved for by Sir Seymour King on Feb. 23 :—

Major promoted to Lieut.-Col. on Full-Pay.

Year.	Royal Artillery. Yrs.	Mths.	Royal Engineers. Yrs.	Mths.	Cavalry of the Line. Yrs.	Mths.	Infantry of the Line. Yrs.	Mths.
1892	27	3	26	5	22	3	25	9
1893	27	6	25	9	24	3	26	2
1894	27	1	25	6	20	5	25	7
1895	26	7	25	6	24	6	25	7
1896	26	2	25	3	24	5	24	7
1897	25	7	26	1	21	6	25	3
1898	25	9	26	7	23	3	24	3

Major promoted to Lieut.-Col. on Half-Pay.

1892	24	0	27	4	23	11	21	3
1893	24	3	.....		23	7	24	7
1894	24	8	.....		20	0	25	8
1895	25	0	.....		20	2	26	2
1896	25	7	.....		27	2	24	6
1897	24	4	.....		22	9	26	9
1898	.....		.....		21	11	24	11

Captain promoted to Major.

1892	16	11	19	6	15	4	17	7
1893	17	5	19	10	15	6	17	5
1894	17	9	19	10	15	7	17	9
1895	18	2	18	11	16	0	17	10
1896	18	2	18	8	16	2	18	1
1897	17	11	18	6	15	8	18	6
1898	18	2	18	7	15	6	18	2

Lieutenant promoted to Captain.

1892	8	11	8	3	7	1	8	3
1893	9	1	8	7	7	1	8	3
1894	9	2	9	2	7	0	8	6
1895	10	0	9	7	7	9	8	6
1896	10	0	10	5	8	2	8	10
1897	10	8	10	7	8	7	8	10
1898	10	6	10	10	8	0	8	8

RALPH H. KNOX.

War Office : March 3, 1899.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

THE report by Sir Arthur Hardinge on the British East Africa Protectorate for the year 1897-98 has been issued as a parliamentary paper. The period dealt with extends from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898. The Uganda Railway has practically reached Kibwezi, the limit of the difficult jungle country, through which its progress has encountered so many obstacles; two punitive expeditions had to be undertaken against hostile Wakikuyu in Luguru and Muluku; and a valuable life, that of Veterinary-Captain Haslam, to whom many allusions are found in the report, has been lost in the Muluku country (Kenia district) in connection with the chastisement of its inhabitants for slave-raiding and murders in Kitui. The year, however, has, except in the province of Jubaland, been one of almost uninterrupted peace. The general revenue of the territory has shown a steady and satisfactory increase, notwithstanding several serious hindrances, such as the continuance of the plague in India, with its disastrous effect on the import trade with that country, the failure of the rains for two summers running, and the consequent prevalence of famine throughout a large part of the territory, and the ravages caused in the province of Ukamba by pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle, and afterwards, since March 1898, by the more serious scourge of rinderpest. Sir Arthur Hardinge thinks that if the present rate of progress is maintained the territory may be self-supporting within another decade. "It is," he adds, "of course inevitable that in the first few years of the organisation of a savage country large sums should have to be spent on military expeditions for establishing the authority of government. In the year under review nearly 14,000£. have been disbursed for military operations undertaken during the previous year. As, however, the country becomes pacified this class of expenditure will tend to decrease, while its opening up will every day tend to increase the revenue derived from it. As an instance of this, I may adduce the figures of the revenue collected during the last quarter in the province of Ukamba, the least remunerative at present of the four provinces of the Protectorate. This amounted during the period in question to 7,571 rs., as compared with 1,380 rs. for the corresponding period last year, the one item of court fees, 1,715 rs., exceeding the total amount collected from all sources during the last quarter of the financial year 1896-97."

THE FAR EAST.

HONG KONG EXTENSION.

AN Order in Council has been issued by the Colonial Office providing for the administration of the additional territory near Hong Kong recently leased to Great Britain by the Chinese Government, under the Convention of June 9 last, and known as the Kowloon Extension. The Order lays down that the said territory shall be considered as part and parcel of the colony of Hong Kong, and shall be governed under the same laws and conditions. The city of Kowloon, however, is to remain under Chinese jurisdiction, except in so far as may be inconsistent with the military requirements of the defences of Hong Kong. Formal occupation of the new territory will take place on the 17th inst.

Pekin, April 10.—The Maritime Customs has received an official notification from the Hong Kong Government that on April 17 all Customs stations in the Kau-lung extension must cease to exercise their functions, and that compliance with this notification will be enforced by the British authorities.

The Chinese urge that the proceeding is arbitrary, and ask for an extension for six months to undertake the necessary arrangements. They plead that the large extension of the Kau-lung territory was granted on the definite assurance of the British Minister that the British Government would use its utmost powers to protect the Chinese revenue. They adduce proof that the revenue will seriously suffer, thus affecting the foreign bondholders to whom the Customs revenues are hypothecated. The position is the more serious because the Customs revenues in 1898 realised 141,041£. less than in 1897, although new stations were in operation, while in the same time the cost of collection increased 165,000£.

Pekin, April 13 (*Reuter*).—Sir Robert Hart, on behalf of the Chinese Customs Administration, has requested the Hong Kong authorities to delay the closing of the Chinese Customs houses on the new British territory at Kau-lung. The request has, however, been refused, and the British flag will by hoisted on the new extension on the 17th inst.

GERMANY IN SHAN-TUNG.

Pekin, April 10 (*Reuter*).—The German troops despatched to restore order in Shan-tung did not enter I-Chau-fu, but marched close to it, and are now returning, having blown up with dynamite three villages in the neighbourhood where the assault on a German patrol occurred. A military detachment is still occupying I-Chau, but it is believed that the affair is practically at an end. The Germans will wait to see the effect of the present measures, and if they are successful no further steps will be taken, but they are determined to put a stop to the spirit of lawlessness now prevalent. It appears that the populace are being encouraged by the local mandarins in their anti-foreign sentiments.

ITALIAN DESIGNS.

Rome, April 10 (*Time's*).—Rumours that Italy intends to take immediate possession of Sammun Bay are this evening semi-officially denied. The *dementi* appears to correspond with the actual intentions of the Government, which is understood to contemplate no further action in China until the arrival of the Marquis Salvago Reggi in Pekin.

A report that has been widely circulated to the effect that the Ministers of Germany and Austria in China have refused to afford the desired moral support regarding Italy's wish to obtain a footing in China is (says the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) denied in the strongest terms in official quarters in Vienna. It is particularly remarked that Admiral Canevaro, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is in possession of the fullest proofs that Italy's associates continue faithful to her, and also that the cordiality of the relations between the allies leaves nothing to be desired as will be abundantly shown to the world in the immediate future.

The change of tone in St. Petersburg, on the other hand, has caused the greatest surprise in Vienna. The style adopted by the Russian press during the last few days towards Italy proves that the Rome Cabinet set too great a value upon the apparently favourable reception given by Russia to Italy's efforts to secure a Chinese settlement, and also that the possible conditions

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL ASIA.—PROPOSED UNION WITH THE INDIAN SYSTEM.

[illegible] Commons, on Tuesday, April 11.—

Mr. [illegible] asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been called to the fact that the termini of the Indian and Russian railway systems in Central Asia had been brought within a very few hundred miles of each other, and that when the projected line from Orenburg to Tashkend had been constructed it would be easy to complete through railway communication from London to Calcutta without even a break of gauge; and whether her Majesty's Government proposed to open negotiations with Russia for the establishment of this overland route, which, besides bringing London within four days of Calcutta, would provide India with facilities of access to the immense new markets which Russian railway enterprise was opening in Asia.

Mr. Balfour: In answer I have to say to my hon. friend that the question he puts to me must be determined rather by far wider grounds than those which he has mentioned, and I am not at present in a position to make any announcements of policy on the subject.

INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received the official papers relating to the Indian Sugar Duty Act; and whether the Government could now conveniently fix a day for the discussion of the subject in this House.

Lord G. Hamilton: The papers reached London by the last mail; they have been sent to be printed. As regards the second part of the question, I must refer the hon. member to the First Lord of the Treasury.

Sir H. Fowler: When will we be able to obtain the papers?

Lord G. Hamilton: I hope in the course of a very few days.

Mr. Maclean repeated the second part of his question to the First Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. Balfour: I am afraid that it is impossible in the present state of public business for me to give any pledge with regard to a day for the discussion of the Sugar Bounties Question, although it is, I admit, a question of much interest, and one the discussion of which the Government have no reason to fear. (Hear, hear.)

THE SIMLA.

On Thursday, April 13, Sir J. Leng asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he was aware that the chartered troopship *Simla* recently brought from India 1,022 men-forty-seven women, and ninety-nine children; and whether consideration would be given to the serious risk incurred in the event of collision or shipwreck by crowding 1,168 persons, in addition to the crew, on board one vessel.

Mr. Goschen, who was received with cheers, said: It is not admitted that the "Simla" was overcrowded on her recent voyage from India. It is held that there is no more risk in the event of collision or shipwreck in the case of large ships than there is in the case of small ships. Indeed, experience shows that the risk is less.

THE CASE OF Mr. GLASS, C. I. E.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India, with reference to the resolution, No. 5047—P, dated Simla, Nov. 15, 1897, by which the Government of India announced that the Secretary of State had sanctioned special concessions to officers employed on duties connected with famine relief or the plague, among which were included the following—to officers so employed for a period of not less than ten months, either two months' extra privilege leave or full pay instead of half-pay for the first four months of furlough or other leave as above: Whether he is aware that Mr. I. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., was employed in famine work in Bengal from the commencement of the operations, was a member of the Plague Commission from its institution until he left the Service in March last, and that he applied for leave, to which the Bengal Government admitted him to be entitled as well as to the concession under the above rules, but was refused on the ground that he was required to complete his report on famine operations in Bengal and to give evidence before the Famine Commission;

Whether he is aware that, before this work was completed, he had come under the fifty-five years' rule, and was compulsorily retired, thus losing the benefit of either alternatives prescribed by the above rule;

Whether, although the Government of Bengal, in view of his valuable services, recommended that Mr. Glass should be given two months' pay as compensation for the loss of the above privileges which was caused by the action of the Government in retaining him, he has, nevertheless, been refused any compensation both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State;

And whether under the circumstances, his claim to some compensation will be reconsidered.

Lord G. Hamilton: The facts are correctly stated in my hon. friend's question.

When the Government of India decided to grant certain concessions to those officers who had been employed in famine work they expressly laid down that the concession should not take the form of a cash bonus, because it was leave and rest that the officers required, after their arduous and trying duties, to fit them for further duty.

For this reason, while highly appreciating the value of Mr. Glass's services, they declined to make him a grant of money, after his retirement, in lieu of leave.

Mr. Glass protested against this decision in a memorial which was very fully considered by me in Council; but, while fully concurring in the view expressed by all the Indian authorities as to the merits of Mr. Glass's services, I came to the conclusion that I should not in the circumstances be justified in overruling the decision of the Government of India.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he would say how many claims for Exchange Compensation Allowance for Indian Civil Servants remain to be dealt with;

And, whether a decision on those claims could be hastened.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no means of ascertaining the number of claims that remain to be dealt with, but it is as I have already stated, a comparatively small one. Every effort will be made to accelerate a decision on the points still under consideration, which have been found to be extremely difficult of solution.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. F. W. FRANCIS.

Mr. D. A. Thomas asked the Secretary of State for India: If there is any truth in the report that it is intended to appoint Mr. Frederick William Francis, at present Director of land Records and Agriculture, to be a Deputy Commissioner in the Hyderabad assigned districts; whether, in that position, he will have extensive criminal, civil, and revenue powers as District Magistrate, District Judge, and Chief Administrative Officer; what legal training and judicial experience for such office he has had; and whether it is proposed that Mr. F. W. Francis should supersede officers who have been regularly trained and are fully qualified for promotion, and who, according to the official reports, have creditably performed their duties as Deputy Commissioners of districts over considerable periods, and during the famine of 1897 under exceptionally trying circumstances.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have received no information on the subject. The appointment is one which it is within the power of the Government of India to make, without reference to the Secretary of State, and it is not the practice of the Secretary of State in such cases to interfere with the discretion of the Government of India. I have no reason to suppose that the Government of India, in selecting an officer for this vacancy, will not have fully and impartially considered the claims of the several officers qualified for promotion before coming to a decision.

NOTICES OF MOTION ETC.

Major Rasch.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: What is the number of British soldiers invalided home from India on account of venereal disease in 1896, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898 respectively; and what is the number of men now at Netley and Herbert who have been sent there from India on account of venereal disease. [Monday, April 17.]

Mr. Dragoni: To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether any information has reached the Foreign Office with regard to the railway which the Russian Government has authorised a Russian syndicate to construct from Alexandropol, in Russian territory, to Julfa, on the frontier of North Persia; whether this line is to be continued via Tabriz, Teheran, and Ispahan to the Persian Gulf; whether the Russian Government has promised a subvention for the line as far as Tabriz; and whether, in virtue of that subvention, the Russian Government will acquire any rights with regard to the railway in Persian territory. [Friday April 14.]

Captain Sinclair.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Governments of Trinidad and British Guiana bear part of the costs of supplying cheap labour to the sugar planters in these colonies; and whether this virtual bounty on the production of sugar will bring Trinidad and Demerara within the scope of the new Indian countervailing duties. [Friday, April 14.]

Sir Wilfrid Lawson.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: What are the amounts of the export bounties on sugar paid by Germany and France respectively; and what are the amounts respectively of German and French sugar imported into India. [Friday, April 14.]

Mr. Buchanan.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that a large part of the sugar refined in Great Britain comes from Germany, and enjoys the advantage of the German bounty of 1s. 3d. a hundredweight; and whether the new Indian countervailing duty will apply to such British refined sugar, if it is exported from this country to India. [Friday, April 14.]

Sir Edward Gourley.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: What are the latest figures in his possession showing the exports of Indian goods to Germany and the imports of German goods into India. [Friday, April 14.]

General Laurie.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for War: Whether General Jeffreys's despatch has been received at the War Office, reporting that on the night of the 16th—17th September, 1897, during the Indian Frontier campaign, he with the guns became separated from the main body near the village of Bilot; that a section of twelve men of the Buffs, under Lance-Corporal Smith, was sent during the evening to Bilot, and they were reported as having behaved with great gallantry under Lieutenants Watson and Colvin, R. E., in entering the village several times in the dark in the face of a heavy fire directed upon them at close quarters, and were deserving of the highest recognition; whether he is aware that this detachment suffered the severe loss of two men killed, Privates Austen and Dodd, and five wounded, Lance-Corporal Smith, Privates Lever, Poile, Weller, and Nelthorpe; whether seeing that the two officers named have most deservedly been awarded the Victoria Cross, the gallantry of the men of the Buffs has yet been recognised; and whether there is any intention to specially recognise the service rendered on this occasion. [Monday, April 17.]

Mr. Henniker Heaton.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for War: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that during the Indian Frontier Campaign of 1897 twelve men of the Buffs, of whom two were killed and five wounded, rendered gallant and successful service on the nights of September 16 and 17 in the village of Bilot, and that both General Jeffreys and Sir Bindon Blood in their despatches referred in the strongest terms of commendation to the conduct of these men; and whether any recognition or reward has been given to these men of the Buffs for their gallantry. (Thursday, April 20]

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

The following is the result of the Easter Pass Examination held in the Inner Temple on March 21, 22, and 23:—

PASS CERTIFICATES.

Lincoln's Inn.—Syed M. Amir, Shanker L. Batra, H. F. Bidder, L. W. Byrne, H. H. M. Dent, G. M. D. Falkner, Padam P. Ginwala, H. H. J. Gompertz, J. K. D. Hill, Chen Ivan, Fitz H. G. Knight, M. Laing, W. M. M. Mackenzie, A. C. Nesbitt, Munshi, K. Prasada, G. E. Raine, S. Solomon, and A. H. Webster.

Inner Temple.—R. H. Y. Bullock, R. C. C. Carr, G. L. Court-hope, W. J. Dalzell-Burnyeat, B. N. Fraser, A. Hawley, J. W. Hewitt, T. W. H. Inskip, H. J. Jacobs, I. L. Johnson, E. M. Konstam, A. T. Lawrence, E. F. Oppenheim, R. A. Ray, R. B. F. Robertson, G. H. G. Scott, A. A. Smith, H. W. Smyth, H. W. Steele, A. L. B. Thesiger, F. G. Thomas, F. van Warmelo, E. J. Welfare, and J. Wilson-Johnston.

Middle Temple.—Kalikrishna W. Bonnerjee, Rustomjee N. Barjorjee, Chaman L. Dhingra, R. L. Guthrie, Naoroz H. N. Mody, P. B. Morle, L. E. Smith, C. D. Steel, and W. S. Wilkinson.

Gray's Inn.—Jotindra N. Bonnerjee, B. Campion, G. W. Clarke, Surendra N. Haldar, E. Houghton, W. de G. Lamotte, S. P. Lewis Jones, J. C. C. Macrae, G. I. Mendes, Incoganty S. Naidu, Shankar Nath, F. G. Palin, Mehar C. Pegus, Bhagat R. Puri, Sardar-sinji R. Rana, and Narain D. Sashi.

The number examined was ninety-seven, and of these sixty-seven passed. One candidate was ordered not to be admitted for examination again until the Michaelmas Examination, 1899.

The following passed in Roman Law and Constitutional Law and Legal History:—

Lincoln's Inn.—A. H. S. Aston, A. E. Daniell, W. G. S. Hynde, and C. Ross.

Middle Temple.—L. F. Wintle.

Gray's Inn.—Virchand R. Ghandi, J. W. Jones, Badruddin Qureshi, and Jotindra Nath Roy.

The number examined was nineteen, and of these nine passed.

The following passed in Constitutional Law and Legal History:—

Lincoln's Inn.—R. F. Bury, C. B. Cama, Vallabhadas S. Doshi, J. B. Dyne, C. A. L. Lewis, Manilal J. Mody, Karm Narain, Yeshwant R. R. Pandhre, W. W. Renshaw, and W. C. Wise.

Inner Temple.—A. G. Blake, R. C. Carter, T. Close, C. Erle, W. H. Friend, E. J. Garston, F. Giles, H. Harmood-Banner, C. J. Jackson, D. H. Johnston, H. H. Joy, F. Northen, B. V. C. Ransome, A. R. Sargeant, W. B. S. Smith, R. J. F. Thomas, H. B. de V. Tupper, and A. F. Wood.

Middle Temple.—P. J. Boland, C. Bray, W. H. O. Clark, H. R. le V. de Carteret, T. Fentem, W. N. Graham, R. A. Hornby, G. R. Howat, T. H. Lyle, R. A. Maude, W. L. Newey, S. J. O'Gilde, W. Parker, L. Renaud, W. J. W. Roux, and H. M. Thin.

Gray's Inn.—C. F. Borchenhagen, W. Burke, Satish C. Gupta, H. Horniman, Mumtaz Hussein, E. O. Conner, and E. J. Steegmann.

The number examined was sixty-nine, and of these fifty-one passed. Two candidates were ordered not to be admitted for examination again until the Michaelmas Examination, 1899.

The following passed in Roman Law only:—

Lincoln's Inn.—E. Ackroyd, G. Crosse, Ramam K. Doss, B. C. Forder, H. Freeman, Sukumar C. Roy, and R. W. Wylie.

Inner Temple.—J. C. Admas, B. J. W. Barry, E. M. Baxondell Pestamji Dadabhai, G. A. Field, N. C. Grant, H. J. Green, J. F. Marshall, C. R. McClure, Nal Siri, A. C. Robinson, P. N. Russell, E. W. Walker, G. F. Walker, and R. H. Whitworth.

Middle Temple.—Mohamed Arzbi, H. E. Brown, A. H. W. Cress, H. O. Dolbey, J. H. Earle, R. B. H. Gibbins, R. P. Hughes, J. Jacob, W. S. Jones, Kasima A. Khan, Sadip A. Khan, S. H. Lamb, T. B. Leigh, E. P. Manby, M. Morgan, H. W. Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy, C. W. Whitworth, G. C. Williams, and G. B. Winch.

Gray's Inn.—A. D. Arnott, F. R. Capello, Hukam Chand, J. M. Davies, T. H. Howson, Devendra K. Mullick, J. E. Purcell, R. M. Smyth, and A. C. G. Wijeykoon.

The number examined was sixty-nine, and of these fifty passed. Three candidates were ordered not to be admitted for examination again until the Michaelmas Examination, 1899.

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

THE KAISER'S DESIGNS.

That Germany contemplates adopting a more active policy in Persia than she has hitherto pursued appears to be very probable from recent events, says the correspondent of the "Daily Mail". It is known for one thing that the Kaiser has long been in favour of the reorganisation of the feeble Persian Army by German instructors, and this question will probably be gone into at the coming conferences between his Majesty and Prince Malik Mansur Mirza, the Shah's second son, who is now in Berlin. With reference to the recent appearance of the German warship Arcona in the Persian Gulf, I learn from the Imperial Naval Department, and also from a reliable, unofficial source, that she is expected back at Wilhelmshaven at the beginning of May. The vessel was ordered back from Hong Kong at the end of February, and arrived on March 8 at Colombo. There the commander received instructions not to steam, as originally ordered to Aden, but to Muscat. The Arcona arrived at Muscat on March 23, and proceeded thence to the Persian port of Bushire, remaining there three days, and returning on April 1 to Muscat. It is the first time since August 1895 that a German warship has visited the Persian coast. I am assured that the Arcona's visit has no political significance as regards territorial concessions. Yet it is the Emperor's particular wish that the German flag should be displayed in Persian ports in view of the impending development of the commercial and military relations with Persia which are expected in the near future. Russian influence in the land of the Shah is known to be at a very low ebb at present on account of the distrust felt for Russia's religious propaganda in Persia. The opportunity thus created will be actively exploited by the German authorities, while a Persian loan would be favourably considered in Berlin.

In reference to the above the "Berliner Tageblatt" says that it is authorised to state that there is no truth in the statement.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following is a list of the representatives of the Powers at the approaching Conference on Disarmament whose appointments have so far been made officially public:—

Great Britain	Right Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B. Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, K.C.B., and Major-General Sir John Ardagh, K.C.I.E., will act as Naval and Military experts.

France	M. Leon Bourgeois. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.
Germany	Count Munster. Baron von Stengel.
Austria-Hungary ...	Count Radulph Welserheimb. M. Okolicsanyi.
Italy	Marquis Visconti Venosta.
Russia	Baron G. de Staal. M. Martens.
Spain	Count de Ravcon. Senor Polo de Bernabe.
Switzerland	Colonel Kuenzli. M. Odier.

Dr. Sutar will act as Secretary to the Swiss Delegation.

United States	Mr. Andrew D. White. Mr. Seth Low. Mr. Stanford Newel.

Captain Mahan and Captain Crozier will act as American Naval and Military experts.

Montenegro will be represented by Russia.

The following States have also received invitations to the Conference, but their representatives have not yet been appointed:—Portugal, Turkey, Roumania, Servia, Greece, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, China, Japan, Persia, and Siam.

Baron George de Staal, Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, will preside over the Conference.

The meeting will be held in the Dutch palace known as the "Huisten Bosch," or "House in the Wood," situated in the vicinity of The Hague. The palace, which is a favourite resort of tourists, was built by the Princess Amelia of Solms, in memory of her husband, Prince Frederick Henry of Orange.

The Conference will confine itself deliberations entirely to the questions mentioned in the second Russian circular and to other matters connected with the ideas set forth in the circular of August 1898, excluding, however, any subject touching upon the political relations between the different States or upon the order of things established by treaties. Each Power will only have one vote.

The Italian Government received and accepted the invitation to the Conference on April 10. The *Times* correspondent at Rome writes:—

The invitation and its acceptance by Italy naturally imply the exclusion of the Vatican from the conference. In a previous despatch I have described the vicissitudes of the negotiations, which led Admiral Canevaro on Feb. 16 to instruct the Italian Minister at The Hague to inform the Dutch Government that the presence of a Papal delegate at the Conference would be incompatible with that of a representative of Italy. Since then Franco-Russian diplomacy has left no stone unturned to modify the Italian decision. By means both direct and indirect, by verbal argument and silent pressure, interested parties have tried to induce Italy to recede from her position. But the Italian Government has manfully held its own and has avoided the possibility of a Vatican representative's raising the question of the Pope's territotrial claims as an issue unaffected by the proviso of the second Russian circular precluding the discussion by the Conference of the international *status quo* or questions regulated by treaty.

Though Italy, doubtless, will not be the only European country to regard with satisfaction the exclusion of the Vatican from the Peace Conference, the unanimity in Italy on the subject is in itself sufficiently strong to justify the action of the Government, as it would have jeopardised the existence of the Ministry had any other policy been adopted.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Reuter's Agency understand that the negotiations which are being successfully carried on between the British and Russian Governments at the present time have not stopped short at questions relating to China, but that the diplomatic discussions have embraced a wider field, extending to other parts of the world in which points at issue have arisen, or may eventually arise, between Russia and Great Britain, with a view to an amicable adjustment of actual or contingent difficulties.

Paris, April 10.—The *Journal* to-day, in an article on the Anglo-Russian negotiations in China, points out the antagonistic position of the two nations in the Far East. "The Russians," says the writer, "have in Port Arthur an admirable position. They have made that port the terminus of their railway, for from that point they dominate the whole Gulf of Pecheli. The British have thought fit to regard the occupation of Port Arthur as the seizure by Russia of the whole of Northern China. They have established themselves in their turn at Wei-hai-wei, whence they can cut the road between Port Arthur and Tient-sin. The Gulf of Pecheli is destined to be the theatre of great maritime events. The European Powers have many precautions to take in order not to come into conflict in China. They should not precipitate the dismemberment of China, which will give rise to serious troubles."

ITALY, FRANCE, AND ENGLAND.

The *Times* correspondent at Rome telegraphed on April 10:—

A telegram from Paris announces that the Presidential decree of April 12, 1892, prohibiting the importation of Italian cattle, sheep, goats, and swine into France is abolished in as far as it applies to Sardinia. In view of the agricultural distress prevailing in Sardinia and of the great importance of the cattle industry to the inhabitants of the island, the defness of this act on the part of France needs no comment. It is one of those clever moves of courteous diplomacy in which it is easy to trace the hand of M. Camille Barrere, who lets slip no chance of proving to Italy that his conception of French policy is by no means incompatible with Italian interests. Though Admiral Fournier, on board the Brennus, may suggest the iron hand, the French Ambassador to the Quirinal is ever ready with the velvet glove. The impoverished Sardinians will be the last to grumble at his skill.

The combined presence of the English and French squadrons in Sardinian waters, though considered as a friendly demonstration towards Italy on the part of France and England, is generally judged in the light of the recent Anglo-French Agreement. Though to some it may seem ominous and humiliated by the comparative weakness of her own naval forces, Italy will not be distracted into forgetting what she persists in considering the irreparable damage done to her aspirations in North Africa by the Anglo-French Agreement. The more I am enabled to gauge Italian public and private, official and unofficial, feeling on this score the more I am struck by its depth and convinced of its lasting character. It is noteworthy, too, that it is directed far more against England than against France. Italy has never since the occupation of Tunis considered France as the protectress of ulterior Italian interests in North Africa. Rightly or wrongly, England has been regarded differently. In the words of a person unconnected with diplomacy or foreign affairs, but holding a high official position, Italians think that "England has done herself great harm, or, more modestly expressed, England has profundly wounded Italian feelings."

RUSSIA AND EASTERN ORTHODOXY.

Constantinople, April 8 (*Times*).—It appears to be dawning upon the Turkish mind that a political mistake has been made in furthering the wishes of Russia in the matter of the Syrian Patriarchate. No reply has yet been made to the protest of the Phanar, but Ministers in Council justify the opposition of the Œcumenical Patriarch to the innovations which the Syrian Synod is striving to introduce, and have reported in that sense to the Palace. But, since it is from the Sultan direct that Russia has thus far obtained help in this matter, it will be difficult to bring him round to a practical admission of his error. The correspondent continues:—

A leading authority on these matters points out to me that the object which Russia has most especially in view is the command of a majority in the Great Council of the Orthodox Church. The elements represented in this Convocation are:—The Patriarchs of Constantinople, Antioch, Jerusalem, and Alexandria, and the Synods of Russia, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, Greece, and Carlowitz (i.e., Bosnia and Herzegovina). Out of these ten votes three are already completely in Russian hands—namely, those of the Russian, Servian, and Montenegrin Synods; while three others—those of the Roumanian, Greek, and Carlowitz Synods—are more amenable to Russian influence than to any other. If, then, Russia could obtain a paramount influence over the Patriarchate of Antioch—which in such case she would certainly extend to Jerusalem—the Northern Power would have the Orthodox Church under command, and the Œcumenical Patriarch would be relegated to insignificance. One of the first acts of Russia in this ascendant position would be to abolish the Bulgarian schism, Bulgaria would then have her own Synod, and Russia would command yet another vote in the Grand Council of the Orthodox Church.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Vienna, April 11 (*Standard*).—The Vienna military paper *Reichswehr* learns from St. Petersburg that by an Imperial Ukase, dated April 3, the formation of a second Caucasian Army Corps is ordered. The paper adds:—"Russia will now have twenty-five Army Corps against the twenty-three of Germany, and the formation of a twenty-fourth is under contemplation."

TURKISH CONCESSIONS.

Constantinople, April 11 (*Standard*).—The return of M. Constans revives the question of the concession of the quays and docks to the Anatolian Railway Company, which is opposed by the French Constantinople Quay Company, as well as the Extension of the Messina-Adana Railway, which is opposed by the Anatolian Company. The former difficulty has, I believe, been already practically compromised, and the latter will probably be settled by the failure to obtain an extension, though securing various minor compensating privileges.

THE "FIGARO'S" REVELATIONS.

END OF GENERAL GONSE'S EVIDENCE.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS BY FOREIGN ATTACHES.

The *Figaro* of April 13, publishes the concluding portion of General Gonse's evidence before the Criminal Division of the Court of Cassation, together with the depositions of General Sebert, M. Bruyere, subaltern in the Reserve, Captain Moch, Major Ducrot, and the report prepared by General Deloye.

General Gonse pointed out some errors in the deposition of M. Bertulus. At the Zola trial witness said M. Bertulus, referring to Picquart, expressed the opinion that it would be better to place Picquart on the retired list without dismissing him in order to prevent a scandal. General Gonse reported this to the Minister of War, who remarked that Bertulus should mind his own business. During a visit which M. Bertulus paid to General Gonse witness showed the magistrate the photograph and original of the document containing the words "Ce canaille de D——," in order to prove that Picquart had made a mistake when he informed the Court of Assizes that a photograph was not visible at a distance, but the document being a secret one, witness did not allow it to remain for long under the eyes of Bertulus. General Gonse denied having told M. Bertulus that the disciplinary measures to be taken against Picquart would depend on the latter's attitude at the Zola trial. Colonel Henry never spoke to witness of the interview with M. Bertulus at which the scene described by the latter was alleged to have occurred. In conclusion, General Gonse referred to Colonel Cordier in unfavourable terms, declaring that he lacked authority, had not much sense of order, and was a drinker. General Sebert was examined on January 16. He despoused that the notes enumerated in the *bordereau* did not seem to have been drawn up by an artillery officer (who would have employed technical terms), while the information given in the document could have no real interest as it was known. The firing manual had been distributed among all the artillery officers, though the infantry regiments had only received a few copies.

M. Bruyere, subaltern in reserve in the 29th Regiment of Artillery, who appeared for the defence, gave evidence on January 21, 1899. He stated that he was present at the trials of gun No. 120, at the Chalons Camp, on April 30 and May 24. Fourteen infantry officers were present at the trials, but Esterhazy was not of the number. As regarded the firing manual, only a very small number was given to each corps. In every battery manifold copies were made of the manual and distributed among the officers and non-commissioned officers. There was nothing of a confidential nature in the document. It was only in the year 1895 that the word "Confidential" was inserted in the copies addressed to the artillery officers.

Captain Moah and Major Ducrot also gave evidence in favour of Dreyfus. They corroborated the previous witness in declaring that the firing manual was known, and was not of a confidential nature.

The *Eclair* publishes the evidence given by M. Trarieux before the Court of Cassation. The ex-Minister of Justice deposed that in the course of a conversation which he had with Count Tornielli in the month of March, 1898, the Italian Ambassador declared that the Italian Intelligence Department had had no relations with Dreyfus, that the publication of the *bordereau* and of the document "Ce canaille de D——" revealed to the Italian and German attaches the fact that Dreyfus was the victim of a mistake, and that the documents enumerated in the *bordereau* had indeed been communicated to the German attache but by another officer than Dreyfus. Colonel Schwartzkoppen wrote to Major Panizzardi that he did not know Dreyfus, and that he attributed the *bordereau* to Esterhazy. Count Tornielli also informed witness that in October, 1897, Esterhazy went to Colonel Schwartzkoppen to seek his protection, and on the German attache refusing to grant it Esterhazy threatened to commit suicide. In another conversation Count Tornielli told M. Trarieux that the document "Ce canaille de D——" applied to a civilian, who furnished the German military attache with maps and topographical plans which were difficult to procure, and that this man was known to the foreign attaches by the name of Dubois. Count Tornielli also said that he was convinced, after having had an interview with M. Hanotaux, that the communication of the Henry forgery had been made at the Zola trial without the knowledge of the Government. M. Trarieux added that Count Tornielli informed him that Esterhazy had relations only with the German attache, but never with the Italian attache, though Schwartzkoppen communicated to Panizzardi documents interesting to Italy. In conclusion M. Trarieux repeated the statements made to him by the Italian Ambassador on the subject of his action as regards the French Government, of which mention was made in the evidence of M. Paleologue, that Foreign Office Archiviste.

The *Matin* publishes an interview with Esterhazy denying that the Cercle de l'Union Artistique possesses letters of his, and declaring that if there are letters purporting to be his they are forgeries, for he has not set foot in the Cercle for twenty-two years. Esterhazy also informed the correspondent of the *Matin* that he would yet reply to the depositions of General de Galliffet and General Gonse, the latter of whom especially would lose nothing by waiting, and denied the statement made by Lieutenant Hernheim, of Rouen who asserted that he lent Esterhazy a copy of the firing manual.

The Court of Cassation arrived at no decision yesterday (April 12) with reference to an early Session of the United Court to deal with the Dreyfus case. A special sitting will probably be held, next week, to discuss the matter.

THE SUICIDE OF ADJUTANT LORIMIER.

"It is asserted by the Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" that the suicide of Adjutant Lorimier is not connected, after all, with the Dreyfus case. Members of his family state that in the beginning of April, 1898, Lorimier began to suffer from paralysis, and on the advice of a specialist obtained a furlough and went to live with his father-in-law at Catelet. Since April, 1898, Lorimier only left Catelet twice, and then for the purpose of seeing his doctor. In spite of all treatment his health did not improve, and he became a hypochondriac. His fixed idea was that he had deserted, and that the gendarmes would come for him. He therefore constantly asked to be allowed to go to Paris. His post in the Intelligence Department was only that of expeditionary clerk, and he was never the private secretary of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, who committed suicide last August. Lorimier's family protest that he had no connection whatever with the Dreyfus case. The judicial inquiry into the death confirms the above information.

EXAMINATION OF GENERAL DE BOISDEFFRE.

M. GRIBELIN'S STORY OF DISGUISES.

The *Figaro* of April 14, publishes the depositions before the Criminal Division of the Court of Cassation of General de Boisdeffre, Major Lauth, and M. Gribelin, the Archivist.

General de Boisdeffre (telegraphs Reuter), who was examined on December 13, described the leakage which had taken place at the Ministry of War, the circumstances attending the receipt of the *bordereau*, and the arrest of Dreyfus. He declined to answer when questioned regarding the communication of the secret *dossier* to the court-martial. He was informed of the confessions made by Dreyfus on the day of the latter's degradation. Secrecy was observed because the name of a foreign Power had been mentioned in connexion with the case. Witness then described the investigation made by Picquart, with the object of substituting Esterhazy for Dreyfus, and stated that Picquart was sent on a mission to Tunis because he continued his researches, although he had found no proofs of Esterhazy's treason. General de Boisdeffre stated that Colonel du Paty de Clam had affirmed that he never had in his possession the so-called "Documents libertaux," and added that he did not consider the magisterial investigation in the Dreyfus case sufficient as regarded the moral character of the prisoner. At the sitting of December 21, General de Boisdeffre deposed that on account of the uncertainty resulting from the two translations of the cipher telegram addressed by a foreign agent to his chiefs, no account was taken of that document. Witness declared that Colonel Sandherr never employed Esterhazy as an intermediary while of the proceedings of Colonel du Paty de Clam he had but a very imperfect knowledge. General de Boisdeffre denied that he telegraphed to Esterhazy when the latter was in London, "Return, I am covering you." He had never heard of a letter from the German Emperor relative to Dreyfus. The investigations of Picquart into the conduct of Esterhazy, witness said in conclusion, were quite irregular.

Major Lauth, who gave evidence before the court on January 11, described how the *bordereau* was received towards the end of 1894. On September 21 Colonel Henry showed it to him and to a number of other officers. He subsequently showed it to Colonel Sandherr. Colonel Cordier knew nothing of it, for he was on furlough at the time. Colonel Cordier was the last man to know of its existence. Witness therefore protested against the nature of the evidence given by that officer. Major Lauth repeated the statements which he made at the Zola trial concerning the *petit bleu*, and added that he had never varied in his depositions, while Picquart had. He protested against the evidence of Picquart on the subject of the interview which Colonel Henry and witness had with the agent at Bale, for picquart did not know what passed on that occasion.

In reply to further questions Major Lauth said he never knew that Esterhazy had been warned by someone at the Ministry of War of Picquart's campaign against him. He thought, however, that he could remember General Gonse speaking one day of the Esterhazy affair in the presence of two or three officers, and one of those officers remarking, "If Esterhazy could be warned of what is being plotted against him he could defend himself." But there was no question of writing a letter to be sent to him. General Gonse brought the conversation to a close with the remark that there was nothing to be done and that they must not embark on such a course. If the letter was written it was certainly, witness declared, outside the Intelligence Department.

M. GRIBELIN'S REMARKABLE STORY.

M. Gribelin, the archivist of the Secret Intelligence Department, gave the Court some interesting details (which are cabled over by Dalziel) of the efforts made to warn Esterhazy. It was about the middle of October, 1897, one Friday night (he said), that Henry gave him a letter to deliver to Esterhazy personally. Witness went to the Military Club, but failed to find Esterhazy. He returned and told Henry, who then asked him to take the letter to 49, Rue de Douat. Knowing this to be the address of Esterhazy's mistress, witness raised objections to going, but both Henry and Du Paty, who was present, told him there was no harm in it, and that no one would recognise him for an officer. In any case, so as to run no risk, Du Paty told him to put on a pair of blue spectacles, which he did. Witness delivered the letter. At Henry's request witness also consented to accompany Du Paty the following night to the park of Montsouris, where Esterhazy was waiting for them. Henry explained that he dared not go himself, because although Esterhazy had not seen him since he was promoted captain, he would be sure to know him again, and thus learn who was communicating with him. "On the other hand," said Henry, "I do not want Du Paty to go alone; he speaks too much; so if you find his tongue running away with him give his overcoat a warning tug." Witness therefore went with Du Paty to the park. Witness wore his blue spectacles again, and Du Paty had a false beard. Esterhazy showed them a letter he had received in the country warning him of what was going to happen. It was in a woman's handwriting, but evidently disguised. They questioned Esterhazy as to his private life, and "if he had been to the manœuvres," whilst they generally put him on his guard. Esterhazy could never have suspected that they were officers, for just as they were leaving him, and witness was telling him not to worry and not to do anything indiscreet, he said, "What! Are you one of them?"—evidently, witness supposed, taking him for a police agent. Witness never saw Esterhazy again until his court-martial, but a few days afterwards Du Paty said to witness, "I have seen our man again; he has plucked up courage once more."

By the Court: Witness saw no harm in what he had done. He did not care for the job, but in the Secret Intelligence Department many unpleasant things had to be done in the interests of the nation, and he saw nothing in his conduct with which his conscience could reproach him. He could only explain Henry and Du Paty's interest in Esterhazy by their desire to spare the Department further annoyance. If Esterhazy had really been a traitor they would not, he thought, have interfered, but they did not intend to stand quietly by and see Esterhazy substituted for Dreyfus. Witness said that, as far as he knew, Colonel Picquart always thought Dreyfus guilty. The Colonel was a warm anti-Semite, and he was always having Dreyfus's letters home, submitting them to all sorts of tests to see if they did not hide something in invisible ink.

Witness knew that there was a secret Dreyfus *dossier* before the prisoner's conviction, but he could not say whether it was shown to the judges. Henry had charge of that *dossier*, and could have taken it out of the office without witness's knowledge.

TURF AND FIELD.

When Colonel Elliot was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry, it was anticipated he would use his influence to the promotion of the grand game of which he has long been regarded a brilliant and competent exponent. The expectations so formed are destined to be realized in a very marked manner. General Elliot has at present a pet project for which he is canvassing for support. This is to raise a substantial fund from which to provide an annual purse of considerable value for a Horse chase to be run at the same race meeting during which the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament is to be held. It is not clearly settled whether this chase is to be confined to the Army, or to the Services, or if it is to be an open event. General Elliot is so broadminded, and is moreover gifted with such rare common sense, that it may be taken for granted that whatever shape the proposal takes it will be on such sound lines as to commend itself to a wide circle.

General Elliot's scheme. I "Largnetta" may at once state, is quite distinct from the one now being advocated in the Punjab by Major Warty Ross. Major Ross is also seeking for subscriptions from the Army at large to provide a cup for a grand military chase, open to the whole Army and to be held in connection with the Bengal Calvalry chases, which function is always held at the close of the Bengal Cavalry Polo Tournament.

Whatever success may attend these two proposals I would at the outset advise that the terms and conditions of such chases—both of which are likely to be for challenge cups—be fully advertised at an early date. The Bengal Cavalry chase prospectus should likewise be notified early. Such early publication will enable intending competitors to look out for suitable horses for these events, as at present hardly a Military or Service man owns a decent chase horse.

Steeplechase riding is almost a lost art in the Services at present, and it is gratifying to know that the Inspector-General of Cavalry is determined that this reproach shall be removed. It will not be for want of encouragement on his part, and he has found many strong supporters of his proposal.

The existing cause of jealousy between the Bengal Native Cavalry and the same arm of the service in the sister Presidencies should be removed. I appeal to General Elliot to bring his influence to bear with a view to achieving this desirable end. The Native Cavalry Polo Tournament held annually in Northern India is closed to the Bengal Cavalry Regiments. Why should not this Tournament be thrown open to the Native Cavalry of the whole of India?

I regret to learn—and my regret will be shared by sportsmen all over India—that M

THE FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

LATER DETAILS OF THE AMBUSCADE.

MORE ENGLISH SHIPS TO BE SENT.

RESTRAINED ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

The news received since April 12, increases the gravity of the encounter between the Anglo-American forces and the rebels in Samoa, and deepens the difficulties which the High Commission will have to meet. Of course the incidents of the ambuscade, particularly the assertion that a German planter, who is now a prisoner on board the British warship, was a party to it, take the chance of a successful settlement through the medium of Commission, but at a moment when some newspapers in Germany and America are writing as if war between Germany and the other Powers is within sight, it is satisfactory to learn that the German Government is disposed to take a cool and sane view of the situation, and do all in its power to promote a permanent settlement on an equitable basis.

DESPATCH OF BRITISH WAR VESSELS.

Her Majesty's ships Goldfinch (gunboat) and Wallaroo (cruiser) have been ordered from Sydney to Samoa—probably a week's steam.

It is proposed to bring more arms for the friendlies and to bring more friendlies from Tutila. Further, there is a suggestion to accept the offer from New Zealand and Australia to provide men if needed. If there were plenty of arms, it is pointed out, 2,000 friendlies could be sent into the bush to operate against the rebels, but with the exception of the brigade commanded by Lieutenant Grant, of the Porpoise, the natives are not brave, and they may not succeed in doing much.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE GERMAN CONSUL.

The ambuscade took place in the plantation of a German—the same plantation where some farmers ten years ago were attacked by natives. The question is raised: will any difficulty arise over the arrest and punishment of this man? Will the Germans demand that he shall be handed over? Then there is the action of the German Consul-General, against whom various accusations are levelled. One report from Apia alleges that the Samoans say that Mataafa on three occasions resolved to surrender, but the German Consul advised him not to do so; now he declares that he will never give in, but will fight to the death. The relations of the Consul and the Admiral may be gathered from the communication which took place between them over the parading of the rebel's head by friendlies in the streets of Apia. The German Consul, according to Reuter, wrote to Admiral Kautz asking if two great Christian nations approved this inhuman and barbarous practice, which was contrary to the laws of Christianity and the decree of the Supreme Court. The Admiral sent a stinging reply. He said that he fully agreed as to the inhumanity of the practice, but must point out that if the German Consul had upheld the decree of the Supreme Court in January there would have been no bloodshed; and also that, though the custom was an old one in Samoa, it had first been made known to the world ten years ago, when the heads of some honest German soldiers were cut off by the barbarous chief Mataafa, whom the representative of the great Christian nation, Germany, was now supporting.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Berlin gives the reassuring information "on reliable authority" that, should it be found correct that the latest disaster was due to the treachery of a German, the Berlin Government will in nowise defend his conduct, but will acknowledge his liability to punishment as provided in similar cases. He can only state positively that the German Government is counselling coolness and moderation, as it is the desire of the Foreign Secretary that the Samoan question shall be solved by the three Governments, and by them alone. The Berlin Government accepts the view that ill-judged acts have been committed in Samoa by one or more of the resident officials, and looks forward to the report of the Commissioners. This information is supplemented by the *Morning Post*, which learns from Berlin that the British and German Governments have reached an understanding regarding the Samoan Commission.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

A Dalziel despatch from Berlin states that the Foreign Office has received despatches from Herr Rose, German Consul at Apia, which are declared to clearly exonerate the Germans from any hand in the ambuscade of the British and American force.

A Reuter message from Washington received this morning, says: Mr. Long, on being informed that her Majesty's ships Goldfinch and Wallaroo had been ordered to Samoa, reiterated his statement that the United States were adequately represented, unless there were further important developments. Admiral Kautz has not requested reinforcements, but besides Lieutenant Hughes three officers have been ordered to take the next mail steamer for Samoa. Senator Davis, after paying a visit to President McKinley yesterday evening, said, in conversation with a Press representative, that they must be careful not to lose their heads. Mr. Hull, Chairman of the House Military Committee, declared that war was possible if Germany persisted in her present course. The Administration would not allow Germany to run the United States Government.

An Exchange Telegraph Company's message from Washington states that, while the officials express deep regret at latest phases of the Samoan situation, and deplore the occurrence, yet they do not anticipate serious consequences. Advices received by the officials to-day indicate the hastening and final adjustment of the troubles through the agency of the High Joint Commission. Baron Sternberg leaves on Saturday for Berlin to receive instructions from his Government. This will somewhat delay the sailing of the Commission.

Dalziel's agent at Berlin telegraphs: It is stated that it was only yesterday afternoon that the negotiations between the German and British Governments over Samoa reached an absolutely satisfactory condition, and removed the last obstacle to the nomination of the German Commissioner. This gentleman will be appointed forthwith, and the selection will probably fall upon the First Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington.

A high Government official in Berlin has made the following statement: "The reports in the German newspapers that the German Government have put in a claim for damages are untrue. All such questions as that are entirely a matter for the consideration of the Commissioners. All this Samoan question is a small but wretched business, for which it seems a terrible pity that 400,000 marks worth of German property has been damaged and the lives of British and Americans needlessly sacrificed."—*Dalziel.*

A Central News message from Washington states that it is feared the points to be settled between England and Germany relative to the Commission will prevent the Commissioners starting on the 19th inst.

The German Government has received a telegram from the commander of the Falke confirming the news of the ambuscade and the loss of British and American officers and bluejackets. The affair might possibly have occured on a German plantation, as nearly all the propetry round Apia was German. The Government regretted the affair extremely, but no one could be blamed for it. Such hostile encounters must naturally be expected when the crowning of Tanu had made nine-tenths of the Samoans the enemies of the Americans and English. It only showed how urgently necessary was the speedy departure of the High Commission with sufficiently full instructions. Although the German Commissioner had not yet been formally appointed, he was ready to start for Samoa at half an hour's notice, in fact, as soon as ever the mode of operation and the powers of the Commission should be defined. Why, asked the German official, did the British Government needlessly delay agreeing to the only method by which constant bloodshed could be averted in Samoa? Unless the Commission started soon such an encounter as this latest one might easily be repeated any day. Of course, now that this fresh blood had flowed the excitement among the British and Americans might grow, but Germany was blameless. The same sort of thing happened in 1888 when the Samoans attacked the Germans and cut off the heads of their victims. That was one of the agreeable habits of the Samoans.

Admiral Kautz had power to restore peace all night be well, but he needed a much stronger force than the one under his and the English command at Apia if he was to subdue Mataafa with his warlike host.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES QUESTION.

THE *Standard* correspondent at Vienna writes:—The countervailing Sugar Duties introduced in India have been the subject of an informal discussion in the Standing Committee on Austro-Hungarian Customs and Trade. The Committee was given to understand that the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister had addressed a telegraphic Note of protest to the Austrian Ambassador in London, for communication to the British Government, requesting at the same time that the text of the Indian Act, and especially the instructions given to the Indian Customs officials regarding the matter, should be communicated to this Government. What Austria-Hungary is most desirous to learn is, in the first place, whether Russian sugar, which enjoys an indirect export bounty, will be treated like bounty-fed sugar from other countries; and, secondly, whether the apparent gross bounty or the real net bounty will be charged with the countervailing duty; in other words, whether in both respects the example of the United States will be followed. In America, Russian sugar is treated as bounty-fed, and the net bounty is taken as the basis of calculation.

During the discussion, it was argued that to spend 9,000,000 florins yearly on sugar bounties would be absurd if, in the principal countries of consumption, countervailing duties are established, and that one more such case of the kind—as, for instance, the introduction of countervailing duties in England—would have for its immediate result the abolition of all bounties in this and other sugar exporting countries. Without adopting this view, however, there is in my opinion no chance of any fresh Sugar Conference having a better result than former ones, since the indirect export bounties granted in Russia and France are even more objectionable, in the eyes of the trade, than acknowledged bounties, and these no international convention could abolish, as control would be impossible. The total loss of export trade, however, under such conditions as are artificially created by the bounty system, would force the industry in this and other countries to restrict production, which, at present, is extended every year; and, when all bounties were abolished, the produce could be offered at home at a much cheaper price, which would raise the consumption per head, and in time prove more profitable to the industry than the bounty system is. We pay now in Vienna, for refined loaf sugar, 38 florins per 100 kilos wholesale, and 40 kreuzers, or 8d., per kilo retail, which is nearly double the price in England; the natural result being that the consumption per head is very low.

HOME.

At a meeting this week in Glasgow of confectionery, chocolate, and jam makers, a resolution was passed emphatically protesting against the insidious attempts that are being made to secure the imposition of countervailing duties on imported sugar, and declaring:—(1) "That such a duty, however small, would seriously dislocate and permanently injure the home and export trade of this country in confectionery and preserves, besides adversely affecting many other trades closely allied therewith; (2) that, as the trades in which sugar is now so largely used as raw material employ enormously more labour than all the sugar industries in the United Kingdom put together, anything that would cripple the freedom of procuring raw material meant the restriction of trade and the lessening of employment without permanently benefiting either the sugar-growing or refining industries; (3) that all necessary steps be taken to effectively resist the proposal should it be made."

There are people who persist in forcing into their stomachs medicines that so weaken them that they are obliged to remain indoors for days in order to recover from their debilitating effects.—MUNYON.

Munyon's System is to BUILD UP, not to Tear Down.

Humane—Gentle—Effective—Portable—Palatable—Rapid—Inexpensive—Popular—Indispensable.

Send for a "Guide to Health (Free).

47 Cures for 47 Sicknesses.

A Remedy for Every Disease.

IN VIALS, ONE RUPEE EACH.

Ask your Chemist for Munyon's Remedies, or write to

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Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

SORE THROAT.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D., Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
Gargle with Condy's Fluid
Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

THE BEST REFRESHER FOR INDIA.
TENNENT'S
Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— Rs. 31.0
J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK J.R.Tennent (BREWED IN SCOTLAND) PILSENER BEER
LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.
PILSENER BEER
AGENTS: Calcutta, Bombay & Karachi—TURNER, MORRISON & Co. Madras, Rangoon—SPENCER & Co. A. SCOTT & Co.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE
CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and ⅛ gallon Tins, at 2/6, 5/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon: "After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says: "For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest manor the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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Full Cream.
As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.
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There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.
Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.
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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life..... £ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897 ..... „ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid..... „ 34,921,812
FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.
LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents, Bombay

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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AT MODERATE RATES.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 6 0	25	15 7 0	25	12 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	15 6 0	30	14 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 12 0	35	15 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 16 0

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.
WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles,	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turapin Sides	60	32	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Soldiers	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Sidrups with folding sides, folders and Globuls Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.
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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG
With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the like you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints ulcerated, the same with the ankles, around which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Should others have failed, I should be glad if you would at once go to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Blood Poisoning, Rheumatism, Ulcerated Joints, Fistula, Piles, Sore Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 12, Farringdon Street, London (Sole). Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered, Copyright.)

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Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of Repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 2/-, post free, from
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ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in the brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

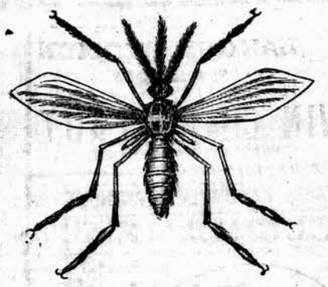
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

"SKEEVIT"



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It also cures prickly heat.
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

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ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
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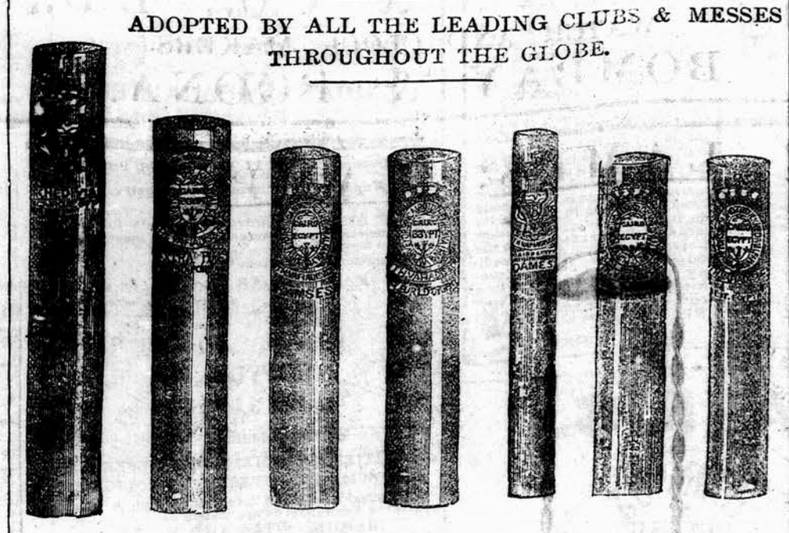

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Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

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NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
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For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.
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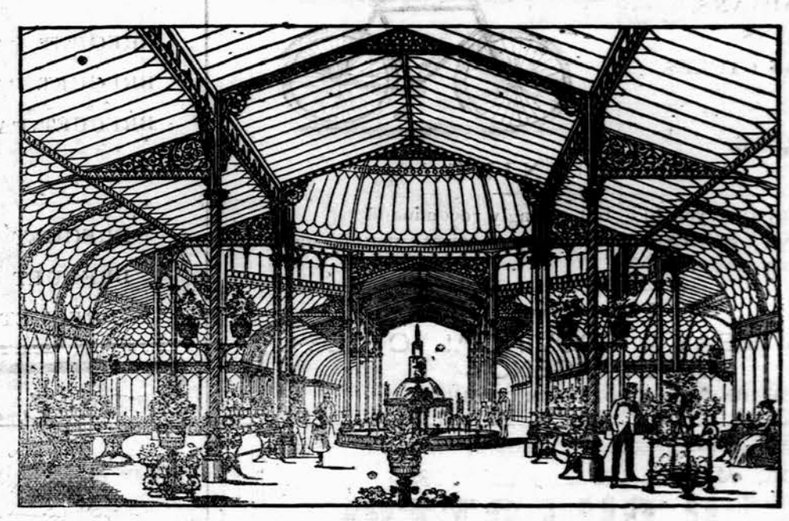

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Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating.
Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 sizes.
Depot: 11, Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Dec. 20th, 1895.

H.C. Stg Kirsten Lieutenant
Detmold Pippl Lemgo

Sir
I beg you to send me by return 6 bottles of Koko for the hair. You receive by P.O.O. 33/- If possible let me have it by Wednesday morning as it is for HER ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCESS VICTORIA
Of Schaumburg Lippe.
(Granddaughter of Queen Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor.)

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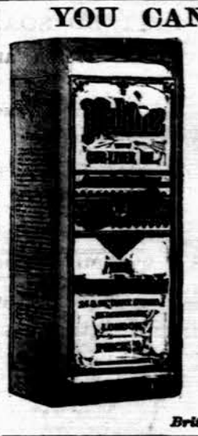

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